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*PROFESSIONAL CARDS.*

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### Too Great a Temptation.

Some years ago a very fine echo was discovered on an Englishman's estate. He was proud of it, of course, and excited considerable envy by its exhibition. One of his neighbors, who owned an adjoining estate, felt especially chagrined, but was greatly encouraged by an Irishman who went over the lands with the hope of discovering one somewhere. He declared himself successful in finding the most wonderful echo ever heard, and stood ready to unfold his secret for a large sum of money. The nobleman listened to the echo, and although there was something peculiar about it he paid the money. An afternoon was set for his friends to come and listen to the marvelous discovery. "Hullo!" cried in stentorian tones the Hibernian who had promised to find an echo. "Hullo!" came back from the hillside yonder. "How are you?" yelled one of the company, and echo answered in a suspiciously different key, "How are you?" All went well until just before retiring one of the company, putting his hands to his mouth, cried out: "Will you have some whisky?" Such a question would discover the character of any reasonable echo. It was certainly too much for the one which had been discovered on that estate. Judge of the surprise of the party when the answer came back in clear, affirmative tones, "Thank you, sir; I will if you please." The poor fellow, who had been stationed at a distance to supply the place of an echo, simply submitted to too great a temptation.

### Resolutions.

Never to resent a supposed injury till you know the views and motives of the author of it.

Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of differing with you in political or religious opinions.

Never to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age.

Not to affect to be witty or in jest so as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of yourself and those who are near and dear to you.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattering either their vanities or vices.

Frequently to review your conduct and not your feelings.

### GOOD NIGHT TO THE SUN.

"Come, little daughters, hasten,
Ye should be bravely dight!
Make ready, boys, for we go forth
To bid the sun good-night.

"Four months with steady shining
He's made the whole earth fair,
And myriad blossoms greeted him,
And bird-songs filled the air.

"But now October waneth;
His setting draweth near;
We shall not see his face again
For more than half a year."

So forth they go together.
Parents and children, all,
The aged and the little ones,
Young men and maidens tall.

From many a neighboring village,
From many a humble home,
To climb the rocky summit
The thronging people come.

The sun hangs low in heaven;
He throws his slanting rays
Across their loving faces, turned
To meet his parting gaze.

And now he's gone! The darkness
Is settling like a pall.
A long low dirge of sad farewell
Breaks from the lips of all.

In mournful cadence chanting
The requiem of the sun,
The dear bright day departed now,
The long, long night begun.

And yet with cheerful patience
They take their homeward way,
The eldest talking how the time
May best be whiled away.

And many a youthful face is bright
With glad expectance still,
And many a merry little child
Goes dancing down the hill.

## A Husband with one Ear.

"So you want to go to church this evening, Malchen?" said Otto von Polheim to his eldest daughter one Sunday in December, as he and the rest of his family were setting out for the market town to hear Pastor Knopps preach an Advent sermon.

"No, father, Dorothea can go in my stead, and I will keep the house."

"Keep the house alone? No; I will leave Hans to protect thee and the manse too."

"I would rather not have Hans," said Malchen with a little pout, as she glanced at an ugly gawk who was her father's head servant.

"Then thou shalt not have Karl," grumbled old Polheim, speaking rather to himself than to the girl, and wrapping his ancient blue cloak tightly round him, he struck his iron-tipped staff two or three times on the flags of the hall to intimate to the members of his household that it was time to be off.

They came chattering down stairs and trudging out of different doors—a large and rather noisy troop. Otto von Polheim was a landowner on a small scale—what would be called in England a gentleman-farmer—and he had a family of ten sons and daughters, without counting two servant-wenches and a couple of laborers whom he treated as his children. The eldest of these two laborers, a tall, rosy-cheeked, fair-haired, blue-eyed fellow named Karl, had shown signs of late of being "a bit soft" about Fraulein Malchen, and this displeased her father; for though he was a kind master he had a squire's pride, and would have kicked Karl straightway out of his house if he had suspected Malchen of cherishing any regard for him. At least this is what he had once said to Karl with more bluntness than prudence, for worldly wisdom would, perhaps, have suggested that he should begin by turning off Karl before Malchen's sentiments towards him had ripened into affection.

"Now, come, come, let's be off," repeated old Polheim, impatiently; "come, wife, and you, Bertha, Frida and Gretchen, you, Hans, take one of the lanterns, and you, Karl, lead the way with the other."

Karl slunk out looking ratther sheepish, but scarcely had he got into the open air than the candle in his lantern was blown out and he ran back to get another. Malchen was standing in the hall and struck a match for him. She struck a second and a third, for somehow the phosphorus would not act, and the operation of lighting was delayed a little. When Karl took the lantern his hand touched Malchen's, and the girl blushed. "It's a cruelly cold night to go out in," faltered she.

"And I don't like leaving you alone," whispered Karl. "I think I shall steal out of church; and come back to see if you are safe."

"Oh, no, the door will be barred," exclaimed Malchen in a flutter.

"Then i'll climb over the orchard wall," answered Karl, nothing daunted, and he executed a wink as he went forth into the cold.

"How very audacious he is becoming," muttered Malchen to herself, but she apparently thought that it was of no use to bar the door if Karl meant to get over the garden wall, so she simply shut it and turned back to spend her evening in the kitchen.

Herr von Polheim's farm stood in a lonely part of the country, about two miles from R——, in Bavaria. It had once been a castle, and all the rooms on the ground floor were large, windy apartments, with wainscoted walls and old oaken furniture.

There were faces, of course, in the red embers of the crumbling pine logs, and Karl's was chief among them. Malchen, who was a pretty, sentimental young lady of 18, but somewhat cautious, as becomes the daughter of a gentleman who can prefix a a Von to his name, asked herself if she liked Karl? Did she truly feel for him more than she did for any other man? Would she grieve for him if he met with an accident? if he left her father's service? if he were taken away for military service, and forced to risk his life in the wars? After fencing a little with her conscience the damsel decided that she did not quite know what she ought to think about Karl; but that he was a very bold and not-to-be-easily-put-down young man she admitted to herself frankly enough in her quaint German phraseology.

She sat listening for footsteps, and conned over in her mind what sharp things she should say to dismiss Karl if he had the impertinence to present himself before her. The worst of it was that Karl was just such a young man as might be indifferent to sharp things. His boldness really exceeded belief. Why, that very evening in touching her fingers he had actually squeezed them but here Malchen gave a slight start, for she heard footsteps and fancied that it was the never-to-be-sufficiently-blamed Karl, who had played truant from church, faithful to his impudent promise.

She rose and stood coyly in the middle of the kitchen, her cheeks pink and her bosom heaving. She thought she would take to flight as soon as Karl's heavy tread should resound in the passage; but she waited two or three minutes without hearing the door open, yet there were steps outside, and, now that her ears were strained, she heard voices. Her relatives had not been gone an hour, so it was not likely they could have returned so soon. Whose, then, could these steps and voices be?

The kitchen had a high window seven feet above the floor, and it was closed with shutters. But in the shutters lozenge apertures were cut. Malchen climbed on to the dresser under the window and looked out. What she saw would have made most timid girls jump up squealing and run away half dead with terror.

Nine men—not one less—with black masks on their faces and housebreaking implements in hand, had entered the farm-yard and were evidently holding council as to how they should commence their attack on the house. They stood in a group, and some of them pointed to the apertures in the kitchen shutters, where light was visible, as if they were taking note of the fact that the farm was not quite abanoned.

Malchen remembered having heard that the brigands had been infesting some of the districts in an adjoining province, and she saw that if she hesitated to act she would be lost. There hung over the mantelshelf two double-barreled fowling-pieces and a horse-pistol, which were always kept loaded.

She ran to the chimney and unhooked the arms, then swiftly climbed on to the table again. The little lattices outside the apertures in the shutters were open, so Malchen could thrust out the barrels of her weapons and fire at the malefactors. Before doing so, however, she put a coin into her mouth to alter the ring of her voice, and making a horn of both hands, shouted in a tone, which sounded like a man's, "Who goes there!"

No answer. The burglars stared at one another in astonishment, and were fairly, dismayed when they heard the next exclamation, which conveyed the idea that the person who had first spoken was not alone but had several men under his orders. "Now then, my men, when I give the word fire sharp and straight. Fire!"

Two reports instantly followed this command and then came two others. When the smoke had cleared away Malchen, who looked out with haggard eyes, her heart thumping awfully the while, saw four men stretched on the snow, and nothing else. The other five members of the band had taken to flight. "The guns were loaded with slugs; perhaps I have killed them all," ejaculated Malchen in terror; for her combative ardor abated of a sudden, now that so easy a victory had been won. "Oh, dear, what shall I do?"

She had taken up the horse pistol, and glanced out to see if there was another shot to be fired. There was a choking sensation at her throat, and she began to whimper. It was all too dreadful; she could not bear the sight of those dead men, all killed by her hand. But one of them suddenly moved and tried to rise to his knees. Immediately the sentimental Malchen aimed her pistol to give him his quietus; but, luckily for himself, the man roared out: Oh, Malchen, Malchen! help! 'Tis I Karl."

"Karl!" exclaimed the girl, as her voice seemed to expire in her throat, whilst her heart turned to ice. "Karl, is it thou?"

"Yes, and I am wounded. I am dying," sobbed the luckless fellow. "And it's all for thee."

Malchen tottered and might have fallen off the table had there been any one present to catch her in his arms. As it was she scrambled down somehow and made for the door, still holding her pistol. One moment's hesitation as she touched the door-handle; but she surmounted it and went out. In another moment she could judge with her own eyes of the murderous effects of her volley. Three men lay on the snow stone dead; as for Karl, a slug had cleaned sliced off a part of his right ear and cheek, so that he bled like a pig, but he was otherwise unhurt.

"Oh, Karl, Karl, how camest thou hither in such company?" exclaimed Malchen as she tore off her apron to stanch his wounds.

"Mein Gott, it was for thee!" sniveled the unhappy Karl. "These men are my friends we had all come for a lark and meant to carry thee off; for I hoped thy too-obsinate father would consent of necessity to our marriage. Oh, oh, my ear!"

"Peace, Karl; but oh, how foolish of thee," sighed Malchen. "How couldst thou think that nine men were required to carry me off?"

"Mein Gott, I thought thou wast romantic," was all that Karl could say between two squeaks caused by the anguish in his ear.

One is sorroy to say that the tribunals of Bavaria took a one-eyed view of the affair and wanted to sentence Karl for burglary; but the attitude of poor Malchen had been so heroical that King Louis sent for her to Munich, and having decorated her with her Cross of Civil Merit asked her what he could do to please her.

"Pardon my Karl and give him a dower to marry me," prayed the faithful maiden, sobbing.

His Majesty pulled a slightly wry face at the mention of a dower, but courtiers were present, so he gave his royal promise. "Thou wouldst marry a man with one ear, then?" added he, laughing.

"Sire, he lost his other ear for me," responded Malchen, drying her eyes.

"Well, this is a queer story," said the King, amused. "We will have it made into a libretto, and my friend Wagner here shall set it to music."

The composer of the future bent his head as if this happy thought had already occurred to him.

### The Scotch Minister and His Fiddle.

In all ages and all localities have existed clergymen having many traits of fine feeling, masterly attainments in their pulpit ministration, and yet addicted to frequent touches of eccentricity of character. Possessing all the qualifications of a popular minister was the Rev. Mr. W——, who filled one of the Secession pulpits in G——, yet music seemed to be the ruling passion in his life. When in a more than ordinary strain of eloquence, he would begin a long sentence on the lowest note of the gamut, and would in a semi-quaver style run to the top of the scale, where, pausing a moment, he would descend the scale in the lowest and most marked mood; as if descending a stair step by step, he would dunt down word by word till he reached the starting point. With his fine flexible voice, and finely tuned musical ear, the effect was rather pleasant, and very noticeable by a stranger. Mr. W——was beloved by his congregation, but his passion for fiddling gave offence to some of the strait-laced old burgherlineal descendants of the Puritans. His proficiency on the violin was equalled if not excelled by Mrs. W——'s performance on the pianoforte. It was a treat of no ordinary kind to hear husband and wife wailing out some of the old Highland coronachs similar in pathos to the "Wounded Hussar." No other word of reproach was raised against the dear, good man by the *unco quid*, but aye the cuckoo cry, "He's far o'er fond o' the feedle." The frequency of these croakings were beginning to attract the notice of the elders, so, to put to silence the voice of these distinguished friends, a meeting of sessions was convened privately, at which it was agreed a deputation should wait on Mr. W——, and give a gentle remonstrance and hint to be less demonstrative in his musical proclivities. Friday evening ensuing was appointed for the performance of this delicate task, but a deputation could not be formed to face the trying ordeal. After denials and proposals, it was ultimately arranged that the whole session should go.

Ere Friday came some kind friends apprised Mr. W—— of the whole scheme, and, as "a warned man is half armed" Mr. W—— was prepared for the emergency. Precisely at eight o'clock a friendly tinkle sounded at the door-bell. Ready waiting to receive his guests, though they knew not a spy (supposed to be the beadle) had forestalled the deputation, Mr. W—— seemed surprised to see so many dear friends, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to have all his session at once as visitors. Mr. L—— took speech in hand and said, "We were almost afraid to call, hearing music when we came forward, we thought you had company. Laughingly Mr. W——said, "Yes, we have company—a goodly company of good company. The wife has recently got a present of some new music from grandpa, and we were just running over it together. We'll just let you hear a few pieces; we think it very fine." Without waiting for assent to his proposal, the reverend gentleman brought his cremona. Mrs. W—— sat down to the piano, and for fully an hour the company of elders, or remonstrants, were with coronachs, Highland wails, operatic music, reels, and strathspey kept entranced. When a pause was made, the pleased listeners looked from one to the other as much as to say, "Now's your chance to speak." As if divining the thoughts of his dumb stricken session, Mr. W—— again produced his fiddle and setting the string on a peculiar key, gave them a fine imitation of the Highland bagpipes, and followed with a charming selection of operatic overtures, marches, patriotic music such as "Scots wha ha'e." Reverting in a moment from grave to gay, he gave the then popular street air in the mouth of every gamin, "Pop goes the weasel," and, as a finale, he gave them, in a style that made the most of them beat time with their heels, their hearts being in unison with the fiddler's, "De'il among the tailors." They came away as they went in, and, when the story got abroad, the minister was praised, and the croakers laughed at. Truly it may be said, he gave the elders a cordial welcome in, and fiddled them out well pleased with the entertainment, but heartily despising themselves for their want of courage to discharge the duty, the cause of their visit. Pity 'tis that more of the clerics don't resort to the fiddle as a pastime.

### Chinese Sampaners.

The boats called sampans are each the habitation in China, of at least one family of fresh-water sailors. Sometimes they contain the representatives of several generations, from the great grandfather and grandmother to the new-born babe. All have to pass their whole lives on board together, cooped up in that narrow space which more frequently than not they are obliged to share with passengers. Their life is a hard one, constantly exposed to sun and rain, often up to their waists in water, when they have to push their sampan off a sand-bank where it has grounded. Descendants of a peculiar race, they have always been kept at arm's-length by the Chinese. They can neither possess, nor even dwell on land; they have the run of the water, and that is all.

### Velocity of a Rifle Bullet.

Professor Spice of the Cooper Institute, New York, recently undertook to determine the actual velocity of a rifle bullet fired across the stage of that hall. The distance measured on the platform was 33 feet, which, the lecturer explained, was shorter than usual, as the ordinary distance used in determining this question was about 200 feet. To carry this performance out he had secured the co-operation of Lieutenant E. L. Merriman, of the Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment, who has gained some reputation at the Creedmoor range, as evinced by the medals which he wore. In the first place, Prof. Spice explained the apparatus to be used. He called the attention of the audience to a mahogany base, 12 inches by 15 inches, on which were placed two levers which carried bent wires to make marks on a piece of smoked glass underneath the points. One of these wires was connected with a pendulum attached to an Attwood machine, vibrating seconds. By means of electric currents the lever connected with the pendulum came down on the glass precisely at the beginning of each second, marking a series of lines separated by spaces somewhat similar to the old Morse alphabet. Consequently, the distance from the beginning of one line to the beginning of the next represented a second of time. The second lever, exactly opposite, had a spring attached to one end, which kept the point off the glass. It had also two electro magmets, one at each end, which had electric currents of different strength passing through, the weaker current tending to pull the lever down on the glass; the stronger current tending to keep it elevated. In addition to this, the current from the stronger magnet passed through a loose wire resting on two globules of mercury., and immediately in front of this wire was to rest the muzzle of the rifle. The weaker current passed through a precisely similar loose wire, also on two globules of mercury, which wire was placed thirty-three feet distant from the first wire. Lieutenant Merriam now came forward and loaded the rifle. It was a regular Creedmoor, 45 calibre, 34-inch barrel, and placed in it a cartridge, containing a 430 grain ball, and 45 grains of powder, explaining that this was not a full charge. He then took his position. The object was to shoot away the wires on the mercury. A box of sand was placed to receive the ball. The pendulum above described was then set in motion. On its striking the fifth second the plate of smoked glass was drawn along by the descent of a weight on the top of a column of sand which ran out of a tube. On the sixth second, Lieutenant Merriam pulled the trigger and both wires vanished. On the first wire being broken, the point of the corresponding lever descended on the glass, but immediately rose again by the action of a spring, when the bullet broke the second wire, The consebuence of this was that the point connected with the lever scraped a very short line on the smoked glass, while the other point, being kept down during the swing of the pendulum, scraped a longer space. Then the glass was withdrawn and placed in the stereopticon, projecting a magnified image of the lines on the screen. The relative lengths of these lines were ascertained, thus obviating any source of error in measuring the minute lines on the smoked glass. This method of measuring the lengths was claimed to be original by the professor. On this measurement it was found that the shorter line was 5 inches long, and the other line 9 feet 2 inches. These numbers were brought down to the common fraction of inches, the result giving 110 inches for the longer space. It was then ascertained how many times the former was contained in the latter, and the fraction thus obtained was clearly the fraction of a second that the bullet took to pass from one wire to another—that is, 1-22 of a second. Multiplying the distance between the wires (33 feet), as above, by the denominator of the above fraction, the velocity of the bullet in feet was obtained, namely, 726 feet in a second.

### The Central System.

The substitution everywhere of the hundred pounds avoirdupois as the unit and uniform standard of weight for produce transactions, in place of the bushel, quarter, or hundred weight of 112 pounds, and ton of 2,240 pounds, is greatly to be desired. The subject is of such importance that it has of late occupied the attention of Boards of Trade and Produce Exchanges in this country and elsewhere. The system is in general use in France, Italy, Spain and some portions of England. It is also in vogue on the Pacific coast, at San Francisco and in Oregon. It has been adopted by commercial bodies in nearly all the centres of trade in the Atlantic States, and soon will be by all. Our Produce Exchange, says the New York *Ship List*, decided that on and after October 1, "All produce sold by weight on this Exchange shall be by the pound avoirdupois and by its multipile, the cental, or 100 pounds avoirdupois." A similar ruling was made in Boston, but the New York Produce Exchange concluded to postpone operations, so far as grain is concerned, till January next, at which time, very likely, the Exchanges of the two cities named will make the new departure together. Philadelphia, properly, is waiting to see what other cities will do. It will be necessarily be some time before all the arrangements for the change from the old to the new system can be perfected. But in view of the definite shape the movement has taken in so many and so widely separated places, we may safely say that the day cannot be far distant when everywhere this new, simple and feasible system will supplant the old.

### Square Bolt Heads.

There are some reforms mighty in their aggregated importance, which it appears to be vain to contend for. It is probable there is not a man who has worked on the farm but who would unite with us in a demand for square bolt heads in the manufacture of agricultural improvements. Bolts naturally rust the nuts fast. When an attempt is made to remove it, the bolt turns in the hole instead of the nut turning on the bolt. If the farmer happens to have two wrenches, and hands to hold them, they are of no avail, as the round head can not be held. Sometimes the farmer is from five to ten miles from a blacksmith shop, in a hurry and no time to spare. In such cases hard words fall from the lips of good men There is seldom a plow of any kind during its usefulness but ten times as much time is lost by round headed bolts as would be necessary to make the right kind of one.

### Coming For Items.

A few days ago, a lady of Salt Lake City commenced thinking on family economies, and the more she thought the more evident it became that her girl, who had hitherto done the marketing, was extravagant, grossly extravagant. There was no reason in the world why a few cents should not be saved each day, and in a few years, when dark clouds of disaster hovered above the horizon, or words to that effect, a nice little sum would be saved for her and her Johnny to live upon. There was a firm determination in her eye when she announced her purpose to hereafter look after the purchasing of provisions. She stalked down the street like a women with a fixidity of purpose, and shot into a popular meat shop with the inquiry: Mr. Nannal, what do you sell your pigs' heads at?"

"Ten cents, Mrs. Blank."

"Well, send me one."

"Do you wish a large or small one."

"A big one, of course—the biggest you have," she replied, determined not to be cheated.

That night when the husband went home he was dumfounded. Head cheese was everywhere. No chair could be used for its purpose—head cheese on it; refrigerator, tables' piano, barrels, all had head cheese on them. The wife had a triumphant airing spell, and then explained: "Bargain of mine, Johnny. Bought a splendid head for ten cents from Mr. Nannal. Didn't pay, either; told him to send in the bill at once."

On the following day the bill came. The husband's eyes were like saucers as he showed his consort the paper,

"Bless me!" she exclaimed. "What an old fraud he is, and I just won't stand it, now! I made a special bargains of ten cents, and he has the impudedce to send in his bill for $9 50. I'll go and see him right away and give him my opinion, now you see if I don't!"

A few minutes later she was face to face with the butcher.

"Didn't I make a special bargain with you yesterday for that pig's head?"

"I don't know, I am sure; but if you say so, I admit it."

"Well, I do; I bought it for ten cents."

"Yes, that's right; that't what we sell them at. You wanted the biggest one, and I sent one from a 1,000 pounds, porker which weighed ninety five pounds, and at ten cents a pound—"

"Oh, bother the pounds. I said nothing about pounds!"

"Did you expect to get ninety five pounds of pork for ten cents?"

"Don't say anything of this to my husband. Let him pay the ten cents, and I'll pay the rest."

"I won't replied the butcher, "but there is a fellow coming here often for items, and I'll tell him."

"If you do. I'll kill you and him, too, the wretch!"

### A Wife's Devotion.

It was during the progress of the war of 1759 that the accident I am about to relate occured.

The Count de Brimont, a young nobleman scarcely five and twenty years of age, had, with his wife, the bride of a week, been taken prisoner and held in close custody in a town of Burgundy.

De Brimont belonged to one of the oldest families in France, was accomplished, enthusiastic, and exceedingly handsome, and his wife was all that the wife of such a man should be; in fact, her hand had been solicited by no less than five princes, but undazzled by the brilliant future she might have secured, she chose to ally her fortunes to her heart's first choice.

Though prisoners, the young couple were treated with every courtesy, and surrounded by every luxury, debarred only of their liberty. About a month after they had been taken captive, and when in fact a treaty depended upon their safe keeping until its conclusion, news reached De Brimont that his beloved mother was lying at the point of death, eager to see him once more before she departed He represented the state of things to the commander of the city, and besought him by the affection he entertained for his own mother, to send him, accompanied by a suitable guard, to his parent's death bed. In vain, however, were his pleadings, too much depended upon retaining him at present in captivity, and the commander courteously but firmly refused his prayer. De Brimont was in despair; he felt as though willing to give the best years of his life to prison walls, so he could now spend a hour with his so dearly loved mother ere she went hence and was no more.

Nearly heart-broken, he once more renewed his entreaties, and once more received a denial when suddenly his young wife appeared, and threw herself before the feet of the commander. "Let him go to his mother" she said, "and keep me here; fix upon a day for his return, and if he is not here at the very hour let me die."

"Upon these terms I permit you to depart unattended," the commander said.

At first De Brimont absolutely refused to accept the offer; but upon the eager persuasions of his wife, and the absolute certainty of being able to return long before the day fixed, he at last consented, and with many embraces bade adieu to his devoted wife.

He was obliged to travel many leagues, but the horse he rode was a good one, and by nightfall of the day he set out he reached his ancestral home. He found the countess, his mother, very low indeed, but the sight of her idolized son appeared to revive her somewhat, and she lingered on until evening of the day immediately preceding the one appointed for his return.

De Brimont had only time to kiss her cold lips and give hasty orders concerning the funeral, and leaving her to be followed to the grave by every relative save the nearest and dearest, he set forth on his return, having ample time to accomplish the distance, even allowing for serious delays.

He had proceeded about half way on his journey. his mind absorbed in grief on the one side at the loss of his parent, and joy on the other at once more beholding his bride, when suddenly he was set by a furious wolf of an extraordinary size, which darted out from a wood that skirted one side of the highway. The ferocious beast first seized the horse, and tore and mangled the poor animal so terribly that De Brimont was forced to dismount.

No sooner had he touched the ground, and before he had time even for thought the wolf left his prey and sprung upon him, and would certainly have torn him limb from limb had he not with great presence of mind seized the animal's tnogue with one hand, and with the other laid hold of one of his paws. After struggling a while with the terrible creature, the tongue slipt from his hold, and his right hand was fearfully mangled by the beast; but, notwithstanding the pain he was in, he leapt upon the wolf's back, and pressing his knees hard into its sides, callded aloud for succor. It was not for his own life he fought, but for his poor wife's. Who can realize the terrible thoughts that rushed through his mind during those fearful moments; to his own fate he gave not a thought, save so far as it affected that of his wife; he would perish miserably on the road; the world would say he had purposely fled to some other land, leaving a lovely and loving wife to die for his cowardice and treachery. At length, however, to his great joy, his cries were answered, and some peasants appeared, but none of them dared to advance.

"Well, then," De Brimont cried, seeing that entreaties were useless, and perceiving that they carried guns, "fire; if you kill me I forgive you; only swear to me that one of you will hasten to B——and tell the commander how I died."

They all, with voice, made the required promise, and then one of them fired but so terrified was he, that he only succeeded in sending three bullets through the brave young nobleman's coat, without injuring either him or the beast.

Another then, bolder, than his comrades seeing the intrepity of the cavalier, and how firm a hold he kept upon the wolf, approached somewhat nearer, and taking deliberate and careful aim, fired. The wolf was mortally wounded by the shot, and almost instantly killed. Never pausing to dress his wounds, which were very severe, De Brimont disiributed a sum of money among the peasants, and offered a large amount to the one who first brought a horse, for his own was entirly disabled. In an incredibly short space of time a horse was brought, and mounting it, the count hastened on his way.

But the story is told: of course he arrived at the appointted time, and threw himself, covered with blood and dust, in his wife's arms.

The account of what he had undergone soon spread far and wide, and when within a week thereafter, the treaty was concluded, he was escorted to the city gates by the population of the entire city, and departed with his lovely bride amid a torrent of cheers and blessings, to say nothing of presents so rich and weighty that required several mules, well packed, to carry them away.

### An Early Romance.

In early life Sir Walter Scott fell deeply in love with a girl of aristocratic family, and as he was then merely a poor barrister, there was no prospect of success. His father, knowing this, and being desirous to bring the matter to a close, suggested to the parents the propriety of terminating the acquaintance, and this was done in the least painful manner. The lady was the only daughter of Sir John Stewart, of Forfarshire, and she afterwards married Sir William Forbes, the noted Edinburgh banker. As Scott was a well educated young man, of fine personal appearance and agreeable manners, there could be but little reason for giving the banker preference, except his wealth and social rank. Scott felt this keenly through life; in "Rokeby" he revived the episode at some length. Matilda, the heroine of the poem, represents the object of his love, who there rejects a poet in favor of one of higher rank, and this scene becomes doubly interesting as a picture of Scott's early experience, In 1811 Lady Forbes died; but she lived long enough to see the once penniless barrister the first poet in Scotland. Her death was deeply felt by Scott, for, although he had been married for twelve years, the old flame was not extinguished. "Rokeby" appeared next day, and Lockhart says "that there is nothing wrought out, in all Scott's prose, more exquisite than the contrast between the rivals for the hand of the heroine." Six years afterwards Scott wrote thus to Miss Edgeworth: "Matilda was attempted for the person of a lady who is now no more, so that I am flattered with your distinguishing it." As this took place nearly twenty years after the disappointment, it illustrates the tenacity whith which the author held his first love. When Lady Forbes died, Scott was so affected that he called on her mother; and both fell to weeping over the said affair. It is a curious incident in domestic history to see a man carrying his first love so tenderly through life while married to another woman to whom he always showed attachment. Scott evidently made Matilda the ideal or dream-wife who accompanied him to the last. Having recovered from the worst effects of his disappointment, he met a French girl, whose father had saved both life and fortune by fleeing from the dangers of the Revolution. At the time referred to, Miss Carpentier (or Carpenter) was an orphan, and to her Scott transferred his affections, as far as this was possible. He appeared, as has been said, much attached to his wife through life, and sincerely mourned her death. She was, however, intellectually and physically inferior to the Scottish ladies of that city, and the rapid degeneracy of the family may, in some degree, be ascribed to so unfavorable a union.

### Vitality of Frogs.

Charley Youngworth, has half a dozen large, fat, solemn-looking frogs in the show-window of his restaurant waiting the order of some gourmand. Recently Mr. Youngworth was expatiating on the characteristics of the frogs dead and alive. "They are the most palatable dish when cooked properly that you can set on the table," said he. Yet I never tasted a frog's leg in my life, and I've cooked thousands of 'em. Do you know, sir, that it takes a frog half an hour to die? Upon my word, they are the hardest things to kill that I ever saw. About two month ago I got an order from a private family for six dressed frogs. I had their legs cut off, skinned and dressed up in about fifteen minutes. I set the platter containing the meat on the counter while the waiter was getting some other things ready to go with the order. The legs of the frogs were so full of life, or electricity or something, that they jumped around on the platter livelier than any shrimps you ever saw. Some of them hopped off on the floor. The waiter had to tie a towel over the platter when he carried it out, so that he would not lose the meat. That's the reason I don't like frogs. You may smile at what I say, but every word of it is true."

It is not what you have in your chest, but what you have in your heart, that makes you rich.

# The Millheim Journal

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1880.

**THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL**
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1.25 if not paid in advance.



*ADVERTISING RATES.*

| | 1 week. | 1 mo. | 3 mo. | 6 mo. | 1 year. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square... | $1 00 | $2 50 | $3 00 | $4 00 | $7 00 |
| ¼ column... | 3 00 | 4 00 | 6 00 | 10 00 | 15 00 |
| ½ column... | 5 00 | 7 50 | 10 00 | 15 00 | 35 00 |
| 1 column... | 8 00 | 12 00 | 20 00 | 35 00 | 60 00 |

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.
WALTER & DEININGER, Publishers.


## Church & Sunday School Directory.

### Evangelical.

Rev. W. H. Hartman will preach his farewell sermon next Sunday morning.

*Rev. C. F. Deininger, Preacher-in-charge.*—Sunday School, 2 P. M.—D. L. Zerby, supt.

### Methodist.

*Rev. W. E. Whitney, Preacher-in-charge,*—Sunday School, 1 P. M.—D. Kimport, supt.

### Reformed.

The charge is at present without a pastor.

### United Brethren.

*Rev. John Landis, Preacher-in-charge.*—

### Lutheran.

*Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.*—German preaching in Millheim next Sunday afternoon, 2½ o'clock, and in Aaronsburg in the evening, english.

United Sunday School, 9 A. M.—F. D. Luse supt.

## Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 958, I. O. O. F. meets in their hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
R. A. BUMILLER, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 6½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. A. O. Deininger, Master.,

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec. B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
F. P. OTTO, Sec., W. F. HARTER, Pres't.

Millheim Escort of Co. B., 5th Regt., N. G., hold their drill meeting on the second story of Alexander's Block, every Tuesday and Friday evening.

### Centre County Democratic Committee for 1880.

| DISTRICTS. | NAMES. | P. O. ADDRESS. |
|---|---|---|
| Bellefonte, N. W., | Wm. Galbraith, | Bellefonte |
| " S. W. | W C Heinle | " |
| " W W. | Wm Harper | " |
| Milesburg | Frank E Bible | Milesburg |
| Unionville | P J McDonnell | Unionville |
| Howard | A J Gardner | Howard |
| Philipsburg | C G Herlinger | Philipsb'g |
| Millheim | I H Reifsnyder | Millheim |
| Benner | Uriah Stover | Bellefonte |
| Boggs | Jas A McClain | Milesburg |
| Burnside | Wm Hepple | Pine Glenn |
| College | Sam'l Gilliland | Boalsburg |
| Curtin | David Delong | Howard |
| Ferguson, S. P. | Dan Driebelbis | State Col. |
| " N. P. | O M Sheets | Stormstown |
| Gregg | L M Rishel | Spring M's |
| Haines | George Keister, | Aaronsb'g |
| Halfmoon | John Ward | Stormstown |
| Harris | Sam'l Ishler | Boalsburg |
| Howard | David Tanyer | Howard |
| Huston | H G Chronister | Martha |
| Liberty | W H Gardner | Blanchard |
| Marion | John Hoy, Jr. | Walker |
| Miles | Sam'l K Faust | Millheim |
| Patton | G W Rumberger | Fillmore |
| Penn | W F Smith | Millheim |
| Potter, N. P. | D F Luse | Centre Hall |
| " S. P. | G W Spangler | Tusseyv'e |
| Rush | William Cullen | Philipsb'g |
| Snow Shoe | John G Uzzle | Snow Shoe |
| Spring | E C Wood | Bellefonte |
| Taylor | Samuel Hoover | Fowler |
| Union | J S Fredericks | Fleming |
| Walker | Samuel Decker | Zion |
| Worth | G R Williams | P't Matilda |

J. L. SPANGLER, Chairman.
FRANK E. BIBLE, Secretary.

## Cameron's Big Contract.

It is perfectly clear that General Grant cannot be next president of the United States unless he be nominated, and unless the people vote for him. He possibly can be nominated; but by no earthly possibility can he be voted for by enough Republicans to secure his election. In every close state, in all states where success demands the concentration of the vote on the candidate, he will be ruthlessly slaughtered by the Independents, the Liberals, the Conservatives, the anti-third termists and the Germans. The states of Ohio, Wisconsin, and New York, with their enormous German Republican populations, which we must carry, or lose the presidency, cannot be carried for General Grant.—*Phila. Evening Telegraph*, (Rep.)

## Tilden's Candidacy.

A Washington dispatch says that Senator Barnum, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is at the Arlington Hotel. It is said that while he is not too friendly to Mr. Tilden, that he believes he will receive the Democratic nomination, because he is the strongest man that can be put up. He thinks Thurman is out of the race, also Seymour, because he will not consent to have his name used, and that Bayard cannot be nominated because the West will not support him. He also thinks that the Tammany New York troubles will be all reconciled in the national campaign.

## Relations by Marriage.

Relation by marriage seems to be without any binding force whatever in politics. Don Cameron married a niece of John Sherman's, and is quite oblivious of the candidacy of the latter, or seems to be. Frye, of Maine, and Garcelon, are brothers-in-law who glare at one another politically. Wayne MacVeagh, who has always endeavored to lead the hosts of reform against the Cameron machine in Philadelphia, married a daughter of Simon, and even Senator Thurman's son-in-law M'Cormick, is a dashing republican.

THERE is a prospect that the Curtin-Yocum case will soon be settled, and it is about time that it should be. Mr. Yocum and his friends have succeeded, from time to time to draw out this case unduly, and thus he retained a seat in Congress to which another was elected, all through the extra session last fall and through perhaps the greater part of the present regular session. But his props are weakening very much, especially since he has so artfully dodged voting in the Donnelly-Washburne case, and he cannot maintain himself much longer. The report soon to be made by the committee will either directly declare Curtin elected or refer the matter back to the voters of the district, so that in no event can Mr. Yocum keep his seat. Let the matter be determined speedily—everybody is anxious to see the end of it.

### Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21. 1880.

It seems to have been decided that Cincinnati shall have the next Democratic Convention, and that some late day in June or the 5th of July, shall be the time This decision is sensible in all respects. The place is central and the time is such that errors or quarrels among the radicals can be taken advantage of. I speak after inquiry, by the way, in saying that a radical split at Chicago is not unlikely. The party is held together chiefly by two things, the cohesive powers of public plunder, and malignant hatred of the south.

Its leaders are personally hostile to each other, to an extent not known for years in our politics. Thk Conkling does not love Blaine, and that Blaine does not love Conkling, are facts well known, and that Grant, represented by Conkling, will make trouble at Chicago if Blaine seems likely to be nominated, is equally certain. Many Republicans, appreciating these facts, are looking around for "another man." This gives to Secretary Sherman a chance much better than he has heretofore been believed to possess. The Sherman boom is among the early certainties, and his nomination, as viewed by politicians here not unlikely.

The House scramble over Rule 21 ended happily, the cause of it being, as agreed to, that no legislation except in the interest of economy shall be permitted on appropriation bills. It is thought the rule will be out of the way by the end of next week.

I don't know that anything can be said against Mr. Trowbridge, just appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but neither is it to be said that he has any official fitness for the office. He is not familiar with its duties, He probably knows no more of them than Secretary Schurz. In most offices training or other evidences of fitness is considered in making a selection. In this very important office this rule seems to be ignored. In the name of common sense why should not the Indian Bureau be transferred to the War Department. Then not only a horde of expensive office holders would be got rid of, but army officers familiar with Indian habits and having a life position which would be forfeited by dishonesty, would be put in charge. If there is one good reason why the change should not be made I fail to see it.

CARROLL.

## An Attempt to Kill the Czar.

### A Plan to Mine the Winter Palace and Kill the Imperial Family.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from St. Petersburg, says there has been an abortive attempt made to kill the Imperial family by laying a mine in the Winter Palace. Five soldiers were killed and thirty-five wounded.

A later dispatch from St. Petersburg reports that the mine was laid under the guard room of the Winter Palace, which is immediately under the dining hall. Owing to accidental delay the Imperial family had not entered the latter at the usual time. The explosion made a hole in the floor of the dining hall ten feet long and six feet wide.

The Winter Palace is the largest palace in the world. It occupies the site of the one destroyed by fire in 1837, and not the least remarkable fact connected with it is that its present form was the work of but two years. Its front is toward the Neva, 700 feet in length. It is in the form of a vast square, the angles of which nearly correspond to the four cardinal points. The palace is unequaled in splendor. When the Czar resides in it it is said to be occupied by six thousand persons. The interior is gorgeous in the extreme consisting of suites of splendid halls, filled with marbles, precious stones, malachite and pictures.

The Senate Committee appointed to investigate the way and manner in which Ingalls, of Kansas was elected Senator, report that though there were corrupt means used to secure his election, he himself is innocent. His friends who worked for and secured his election are very sinful and wicked, but *he* is clean and pure as the driven snow. How strange.

The Lewisburg *Journal* has come to the conclusion that Bayard is about the right man for President, on which point our namesake is entirely level.

Harvard University, near Boston, the greatest and best institution of learning in the country, is for Bayard. The students 594 in number, vote thus: Bayard 233, Grant 146, Sherman 139, Blaine 76.

Ii is considered pretty safe to assume that Senator Ferry, of Michigan, would be willing to accept the Republican nomination for Vice President.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.—Notise is hereby given to the stockholders of the Bellefonte, Aaronsburg and Youngmanstown turnpike company, that an election will be held at the house of Wm. Inhoff, in Mifflinburg, on Tuesday, March 9th 1880, for the purpose of electing a board of managers.

By the Board,
3t John Stoner, Pres't.

ESTRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber, in Gregg township a dark red steer, supposed to be about one and a half years old. The owner is notified and requested to prove property, pay charges, and take the same away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

W. H. BLOOM.
Gregg township, Dec. 18, 1879.

AUDITORS' REPORT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF CENTRE COUNTY, FROM JAN. 1., 1879, JAN. 1., 1880.

DR.

ADAM YEARICK, TREASURER, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JAN. 1., 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To taxes outstanding, Jan. 1, 1879 | $65,163.61 | |
| To taxes assessed for 1879 | 42,515.30 | |
| To amount received of Commissioners on loans | 22,854.57 | |
| To amount received of Commissioners, costs and collections | 458.58 | |
| To amount received of Clearfield county, balance on Moshannon bridge | 1,145.86 | |
| To amount received of Patton township, insane account | 10.52 | |
| To amount received of College township, insane account | 100 00 | |
| To amount received of Spring township, insane account | 208.51 | |
| To am't rec'd, rent of house | 48.00 | |
| To registration blanks sold | 5.70 | |
| | | 132,513.65 |
| To balance on hand Jan. 1, 1880 | 3,727.17 | |

CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jan. 1., 1880. | | |
| By taxes outstanding | $67,023.36 | |
| By county orders paid | 53,264.73 | |
| By amount State Treasurer receipt | 3,960.28 | |
| By commission on State tax paid | 398.38 | |
| By exonerations allowed collectors | 1,082.10 | |
| By commissions allowed collec. | 1,275.66 | |
| By salary | 2,000.00 | |
| By stationery | 10.00 | |
| Balance | 3,727.17 | |
| | | 132,511.65 |

We the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby cert fy that we have examined the above account of Adam Yearick, Treasurer of Centre county, and find it correct.

Witness our hands and seals this 23d day of January, A. D. 1880.

T. B. JAMISON, [L.S.]
JAMES T. STUART, [L.S.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [L.S.]

EXPENDITURES.

*Commissioners' Pay.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Andrew Gregg | $ 714.48 | |
| Jacob Donkle | 183.00 | |
| George Swab | 250.00 | |
| Henry Beck, Commis'r's Clerk | 700.00 | |
| | | $1,859.43 |

*Jury Commissioners' Pay.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| N. J. Mitchell | 26.72 | |
| Henry Keller | 24.70 | |
| Henry Beck, clerk | 35.00 | |
| | | 96.42 |

*County Auditors' Pay.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| James T. Stuart | 30.00 | |
| G. R. Williams | 30.00 | |
| T. B. Jamison | 30.00 | |
| C. L. Buffington, clerk | 30.00 | |
| | | 120.00 |

*Improvement and Repairs.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| John Markle, for fence at jail | 1.88 | |
| D. W. Eberhart, for work at jail sta le | 2.50 | |
| J. W. Barnes, for gas fitting | 4.15 | |
| John Gregg, for work at furnace jail | 8.25 | |
| Penns. R. R. Co., for freight on lumber | 71.68 | |
| Wm Lucas, for work at jail | 84.75 | |
| M. J. Dolan, " " | 6.80 | |
| Adams Express Co., for freight on pipes for jail | 1.05 | |
| C. Derr, hydrant for jail | 10.00 | |
| J. W. Barnes, hydrant for jail | 12.80 | |
| Thomas Mathews & Son, lumber for jail | 243.72 | |
| Henry Walkey, labor at jail | 35.00 | |
| C. W. Corman, " | 5.50 | |
| A. Carr, brass cocks for jail | 17.00 | |
| Jno D Lieb & Co, lumber for jail | 38.63 | |
| R. Barlett, hauling for jail | 20 | |
| Samuel Brugger, specifications for jail | 11.25 | |
| O. W. Lambert, repairing at jail | 20.00 | |
| Wm Galbraith, plumbing at jail | 23.70 | |
| Jas Harris & Co., bill material for jail | 342.11 | |
| D. W. Woodring, for watching at jail | 4 50 | |
| B. & S. S. R. R. Co., joist for Treasurer's office | 6.46 | |
| John Wetzel, carpenter work at jail | 56.00 | |
| | | 907.13 |

*Court Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Jurors' pay | $5,102.85 | |
| Commonwealth Costs | 2,986.91 | |
| J. H. Vosburg, court reporter | 280.00 | |
| W. F. Reber, court reporter | 274.28 | |
| B. Galbraith, court crier | 162.00 | |
| B. Galbraith, janitor | 350.00 | |
| Tipstave's pay | 363.50 | |
| M. J. Dolan, special detective | 200.00 | |
| Court Proclamations by Sheriff Spangler | 122.28 | |
| Summoning Jurors, by Sheriff | 183.00 | |
| | | 9,584.82 |

*County Prison Expenses.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mrs. Shaffer, washing for prisoners | $ 25.05 | |
| Mrs. Price, wash. for prisoners | 27.70 | |
| Joseph Bros. & Co., clothing for prisoners | 24.91 | |
| Harper Bros, cloth, for pris'rs | 50.08 | |
| S & A Loeb, mdse. for prison | 37.80 | |
| " " " | 28.30 | |
| Robert McKnight, gas bill | 274.06 | |
| Geo Dolan, work at cesspool | 3 50 | |
| J H Fellenbaum, repg locks | 2.50 | |
| Daniel Derr, gas fittings | 5.35 | |
| W S Galbraith, plumbing | 9.40 | |
| W T Twitmire, repairs at jail | 7.40 | |
| D Eberhart, repairs at jail | 1.91 | |
| J Reynolds & Son, water back and grate | 10.50 | |
| Penna R. R. Co, freight on water back and grate | 50 | |
| Jno McDermott, removing ashes | 4.00 | |
| Frank Johnson, cleaning pipes | 75 | |
| J S Mallory, repairing bedst'ds | 11.50 | |
| Alvin Brady, cleaning pipes | 1.00 | |
| Wm Lucas, repairs at stable | 4.00 | |
| Wm Gares, repairs at cells | 5.00 | |
| H O Hoffer, spittoons for jail | 7.00 | |
| | | 505.30 |

*Printing Bills.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| F L Hutters, administrator's bill | 192.81 | |
| R T Tuten | 59.15 | |
| Shugert & Forster | 214.51 | |
| Fred Kurtz | 83.50 | |
| Walter & Deininger | 50.00 | |
| E C Bender | 50.00 | |
| | | 617.97 |

*Bridges.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bridge views | $ 36.20 | |
| Murray, Dougal & Co., balance of account from 1878 | 1,284.40 | |
| Milesburg bridge— | | |
| Murray, Dougal & Co. for iron bridge | $2,580.80 | |
| Jonas Spearing, contractor | 950.00 | |
| Samuel Brugger, engineer | 124.25 | |
| Geo Rider, for railing at ends | 5.80 | |
| | 3,669.25 | |
| Unionville bridge— | | |
| G W Forrey, contractor | 470.00 | |
| Samuel Brugger, engineer | 18.00 | |
| | 488.00 | |
| Spring Mills bridge— | | |
| John Coldron, contractor | 60.90 | |
| Fort Matilda Bridge— | | |
| Jonas Spearing, contractor | 765.00 | |
| Samuel Brugger, engineer | 75.64 | |
| | 840.64 | |
| Repairs at Unionville bridge | 23.85 | |
| Repairs at Karthous bridge | 12.00 | |
| Repairs at Beech Creek bridge | 29.97 | |
| Signs and finger boards on iron bridges | 154.93 | |
| Repairs at Howard dam bridge | 420.47 | |
| Repairs at Julian bridge | 1.00 | |
| Repairs at Curtin bridge | 8.00 | |
| Commissioners' expenses to bridges | 40.58 | |
| | | 7,069.89 |

ORDINARY EXPENSES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Teachers' Institute | $ 144.24 | |
| Western Penitentiary | 343.04 | |
| Road damages | 75.00 | |
| D. A. Musser, balance of account | 824.27 | |
| Agricultural Society | 100.00 | |
| Jno Spangler, Sheriff on account | 1,394.72 | |
| J H Dobbins, sat'y as jail phy | 100.00 | |
| J R & C T Alexander, coal for Court House and Jail | 690 30 | |
| L L Brown | 110.61 | |
| Potter Twp, on case lunacy | 21.25 | |
| Ferguson " " " | 22.60 | |
| Worth " " " | 5.00 | |
| Rush " " " | 15.00 | |
| Assessors pay | 1,273.00 | |
| C M Bower, Com's attorney | 75.00 | |
| Road views | 570.40 | |
| Running line between Union and Benner townships | 54.00 | |
| Running Marion township line | 200.63 | |
| Constable's pay | 418.51 | |
| Election expenses | 1,340.63 | |
| Scalp premiums | 1,335.60 | |
| Redemption U. S. Lands | 283.35 | |
| Refunding tax | 24.27 | |
| Insurance on county buildings | 115.50 | |
| Interest on loans paid | 3,122.89 | |
| Commissions on lunacy | 31.32 | |
| Inquisitions on dead bodies | 62.12 | |
| Notes paid | 16,161.63 | |
| Premiums to collectors | 23.00 | |
| Commission to C M Bower for collections made | 153.61 | |
| Tax paid on real estate held by county | 5.15 | |
| Hospital for insane, Danville | 2,624.91 | |
| Robert McKnight, gas bills | 143.53 | |
| L L Beck, copying registrations | 30.00 | |
| J P Gephart, acknowledging Commissioner's deeds | 50.00 | |
| Books and stationery for Commissioner's office | 22.92 | |
| Jos W Sanderson, for Judges' Chairs | 60.00 | |
| Reeder and Keller, clerks election returns | 10.00 | |
| Ira C Mitchell, attorney's fee in 7 cases | 21.00 | |
| H A Mingle, services at Auditor's settlement | 6.00 | |
| J N Hall, services at Auditor's settlement | 9.00 | |
| Adams Express Co., freight on blanks, &c. | 4.20 | |
| Penna R R Co., freight on chairs, etc. | 4.19 | |
| Dan'l Garman, meals for jurors and hire | 15.00 | |
| W T Twitmire, repairs at stoves | 12.40 | |
| Jno T Johnston, postage, envelopes, etc. | 36.07 | |
| H Beck, entering 88 cases in Docket | 13.34 | |
| Jno McDermott, removing ashes at Court House | 8.00 | |
| J S Mallory, repairing gate at C H | 4.00 | |
| Lieb & Garbrick, ice for Court H | 3.50 | |
| Williams & Bro, glazing at C H | 2.60 | |
| Costs in county vs. Philipsburg Borough | 93.62 | |
| Wm Mann and others, books for offices | 143.85 | |
| J C Harper, repairs at Frothy's office | 3.82 | |
| W A Morrison, Com. Pleas cost. | 10.02 | |
| Harper Bros., bill carpet C H | 24.15 | |
| J Harris & Co., bill hose, &c. | 26.86 | |
| W A Schroyer, covering tables at Court House | 6.00 | |
| Sundry persons, for soap, binding carpet, &c. | 2.75 | |
| D Everhart, repairing at Recorder's office | 1.50 | |
| Wilson, McFarlane & Co, hardware at Court House | 11.35 | |
| Wood for Court House | 3.25 | |
| Mrs. Haller, scrubbing office | 1.00 | |
| Jno Brackbill, stools for office | 1.00 | |
| | | 32,505.73 |
| Total expenditures | | $53,264.37 |

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF, IN ACCOUNT WITH CENTRE COUNTY, JAN. 1, 1880.

DR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To county orders received on account | $1,700.00 | |
| To costs received | 61.57 | |
| Balance | 754.76 | |
| | | $2,516.33 |

CR.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| By boarding prisoners 3,197 days, at 40 cts | $1,278.80 | |
| " 94 turnkey fees at 80 cts. | 75 20 | |
| " conveying 6 prisoners to penitentiary, 4 at $40.00 and 2 at $30.00 each | 220.00 | |
| " conveying C Price to house of refuge | 48.56 | |
| " conveying 5 to insane asylum at $40 | 200.00 | |
| " publishing court proclamation January term | 28.50 | |
| " publishing court proclamation April term | 24.00 | |
| " publishing court proclamation, August term | 19.00 | |
| " publishing court proclamation, November term | 27.40 | |
| " publishing court proclamation, January term, 1880 | 19.00 | |
| " Sheriff's fees on court proclamations, 4 Courts, | 4.00 | |
| " publishing fish proclamat'n | 9.05 | |
| " Sheriff's fees on general election proclamation | 4.00 | |
| " summoning jury, March special term | 14.00 | |
| " summon'g jury, April term | 34.00 | |
| " summon'g jury, Aug. term | 34.00 | |
| " summon'g jury Oct. special term | 14.00 | |
| " summon'g jury Nov. term | 47.00 | |
| " summoning jury, January term, 1880 | 40.00 | |
| " bill lumber, soap, spoons, etc., for jail | 36.06 | |
| " filling and mending 42 ticks at 50 cts. | 21.00 | |
| " costs on Fi Fa, No. 39, April term | 2.19 | |
| " Sundry costs, Jan. term | 14.58 | |
| " " " Aug. term | 18.29 | |
| " Commonwealth costs | 53.74 | |
| " D F Fortney's order | 34.25 | |
| " removing fish baskets Penns, Pine and Elk creeks | 42.50 | |
| " removing fish baskets Spring creek | 10.40 | |
| " removing fish baskets Logans Branch | 4.08 | |
| " removing fish baskets River | 51.52 | |
| " removing fish baskets Moshannon | 43.50 | |
| " filling jury wheel 4 days | 16.00 | |
| " expenses after Ruggold and Baumgardner | 27.62 | |
| | $2,516.33 | |
| By balance due Sheriff at settlement, Jan. 1, 1880 | $754.76 | |

State of Penn'a. } S. S.
Centre county. }

We, the undersigned, Auditors of Centre county, do hereby certify that in pursuance of an act of Assembly, entitled "An act relating to counties and townships and county and township officers," we met at the commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on the 1st Monday in January, 1880, and did audit and settle and adjust the several accounts set forth in the foregoing statement.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our hands and seals this 23d day of January, 1880.

T. B. JAMISON, [S.L.]
JAMES T. STUART, [S.L.] Auditors.
GEO. R. WILLIAMS, [S.L.]

TAXES OUTSTANDING AND DUE THE COUNTY BY COLLECTORS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1871 | | | |
| *H Carton, Bellefonte | $ 207 28 | $ 207 28 | |
| 1872 | | | |
| *John Ward, Half Moon | 256 97 | | |
| *D Robb, Liberty | 14 52 | 271 49 | |
| 1873 | | | |
| *Daniel Malone, Boggs | 7 61 | | |
| ‡L C Berick, Marion | 36 07 | 43 68 | |
| 1874 | | | |
| *Joseph Fox, Bellefonte | 973 11 | | |
| *William Riddles, Philipsburg | 845 93 | | |
| *Fred Kerchoff, Curtin | 123 28 | | |
| *William Cross, Half Moon | 8 72 | | |
| *H B Wilcox, Rush | 538 11 | | |
| *D H Yeager, Snow Shoe | 75 75 | 2584 90 | |
| 1875 | | | |
| *Charles Brown, Bellefonte | 768 83 | | |
| *J P Shope, Milesburg | 223 99 | | |
| *H L Barnhart, Boggs | 55 91 | | |
| *Jno T Lucas, Curtin | 29 11 | | |
| *H B Wilcox, Rush | 76 74 | | |
| *James Watson, Snow Shoe | 84 60 | 1239 18 | |
| 1876 | | | |
| *J H Morrison, Bellefonte | 652 52 | | |
| *T M Hall, Milesburg | 141 37 | | |
| ‡W C McCutcheon, Philipsburg | 18 51 | | |
| *William Mann, Curtin | 4 32 | | |
| *David Harter, Marion | 240 09 | | |
| *William Welser, Penn | 324 37 | | |
| *G W Koch, Potter | 753 06 | | |
| *John Noll, Spring | 381 18 | 2513 42 | |
| 1877 | | | |
| ‡R L Shirk, Milesburg | 176 22 | | |
| ‡Jackson Gorton, Philipsburg | 179 66 | | |
| H C Holter, Howard | 125 46 | | |
| Uriah Stover, Benner | 395 96 | | |
| ‡J C Walker, Boggs | 315 10 | | |
| Emanuel Musser, College | 434 02 | | |
| †Conrad Singer, Curtin | 137 52 | | |
| W H Fry, Ferguson | 1681 83 | | |
| John Myers, Harris | 277 09 | | |
| Geo Gensamer, Half Moon | 446 54 | | |
| J G Kline, Howard | 358 72 | | |
| David Robb, Liberty | 409 03 | | |
| D W Orr, Marion | 254 87 | | |
| Joel Morris, Miles | 197 50 | | |
| G W F Gray, Patton | 316 85 | | |
| William Smith, Penn | 102 36 | | |
| ‡Henry Swab, Potter | 758 37 | | |
| F H Dale, Rush | 84 00 | | |
| H J Tibbins, Sprihg | 927 83 | | |
| William Miller, Taylor | 107 68 | | |
| ‡J T Dunkle, Walker | 183 93 | | |
| ‡W H Williams, Worth | 57 19 | 7927 75 | |
| 1878 | | | |
| William Jones, Bellefonte | 595 58 | | |
| E H Carr, Milesburg | 199 00 | | |
| E O Mattern, Philipsburg | 470 97 | | |
| Sam'l Brickley, Howard borough | 182 12 | | |
| †Chas Smith, Unionville | 11 66 | | |
| Thomas Perdue, Benner | 1087 21 | | |
| ‡J C Walker, Boggs | 882 23 | | |
| ‡Jno A Rupp, College | 720 08 | | |
| Henry Thiel, Curtin | 134 86 | | |
| John H Gates, Ferguson | 853 30 | | |
| ‡C P Leitzell, Gregg | 1221 23 | | |
| D H Rote, Haines | 171 16 | | |
| Jno Carper, Jr., Harris | 364 70 | | |
| Ellis Lytle, Half Moon | 81 49 | | |
| ‡John Craig, Huston | 291 91 | | |
| D M Burlew, Liberty | 248 02 | | |
| ‡William Irvin, Marion | 636 44 | | |
| ‡William Tressler, Patton | 459 36 | | |
| John D Foote, Penn | 1302 07 | | |
| Jas C Boal, Potter | 529 31 | | |
| F H Dale, Rush | 658 26 | | |
| ‡A J Swartz, Spring | 1693 64 | | |
| Jos Thompson, Snow Shoe | 126 76 | | |
| Samuel Hoover, Taylor | 293 09 | | |
| ‡Kline Zimmerman, Walker | 504 09 | | |
| Samuel Stephens, Worth | 190 71 | 13909 30 | |
| 1879 | | | |
| ‡A C Musser, Millheim | 435 64 | | |
| ‡Dan'l Ayers, Philipsburg | 562 03 | | |
| A N Russell, Unionville | 229 16 | | |
| ‡W A Taylor, Benner | 1556 54 | | |
| J M Stuart, Burnside | 192 63 | | |
| J C Walker, Boggs | 1161 66 | | |
| †Wm Foster, College | 2454 67 | | |
| ‡Henry Thiel, Curtin | 230 44 | | |
| ‡Geo W Kichline, Ferguson | 2884 05 | | |
| ‡Cyrus Lose, Gregg | 3002 73 | | |
| ‡Jacob Bower, Jr. Haines | 1564 47 | | |
| J H Griffin, Half Moon | 894 12 | | |
| ‡D W Kline, Huston | 378 73 | | |
| ‡J M Kline, Howard township | 352 85 | | |
| ‡C A Corter, Liberty | 698 57 | | |
| ‡J J Hoy, Marion | 1194 52 | | |
| ‡Geo B Haines, Miles | 1601 35 | | |
| ‡Daniel Heckman, Patton | 1046 75 | | |
| ‡C Alexander, Penn | 1343 72 | | |
| ‡J W Messinger, Potter | 3568 12 | | |
| †John B Long, Rush | 518 15 | | |
| ‡John Garbrick, Spring | 2446 88 | | |
| ‡Samuel Bower, Snow Shoe | 302 24 | | |
| Jno T Fowler, Taylor | 392 86 | | |
| Wm Spotts, Union | 204 78 | | |
| ‡David Yocum, Walker | 2390 26 | | |
| ‡Geo R Williams, Worth | 295 33 | | |
| ‡William Miles, Millesburg | 428 35 | | |
| ‡Robert Cook, Jr. Howard boro | 320 30 | | |
| ‡J M Keichline, Bellefonte | 3946 56 | | |
| Benjamin Stamm, Harris twp, | 1723 00 | 38321 36 | |
| Total taxes outstanding | | $67,023 36 | |
| * In hands of attorney for collection. | | | |
| † Paid in full since Jan. 1st. | | | |
| ‡ Paid in part since Jan. 1st. | | | |

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CENTRE CO., JAN. 1, 1880.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| To notes and bonds outstanding | $93,364.70 | |
| " balance due John Spangler, Sheriff | 754.76 | |
| " balance due Geo Swab | 49.50 | |
| " balance due Jac Dunkle | 187.50 | |
| | $94,356.46 | |
| To balance due by Centre Co. | $7,815.59 | |
| By amount in hands of Co. Treasurer | $ 3,727.17 | |
| " notes of sundry persons held by commissioners | 2,400.00 | |
| " notes in hands of A Hoy for collection | 1,827.33 | |
| " notes in hands of A C Bower for collection | 1,058.10 | |
| " taxes outstanding Jan. 1, 1880 | 67,023.36 | |
| " amount due from boroughs and townships for insane bills, as follows: | | |
| " Rush twp | 111.32 | |
| " Philipsburg borough | 2,811.15 | |
| " Benner twp. | 405.49 | |
| " Spring twp | 2,199.15 | |
| " Milesburg borough | 27 .50 | |
| " Huston twp | 896.07 | |
| " Bellefonte borough | 1,813.22 | |
| " Potter twp | 121.12 | |
| " Worth twp | 125.25 | |
| " Liberty twp. | 179.78 | |
| " Ferguson twp | 147.05 | |
| " College twp | 210.44 | |
| " Purdge Est | 70.00 | |
| " balance due from A Gregg | 173.74 | |
| " balance due from L W Munson | 293.24 | |
| " Real estate held by county | 419.04 | |
| " balance from Clearfield county, (common pleas costs) | 430.96 | |
| " Harris twp. fire commission | 20.00 | |
| " balance | 7,815.59 | |
| | $94,556.45 | |

CENTRE COUNTY, '88.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Centre county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct statement of the receipts and expenditures of said county, from Jan. 1 1879 to Jan. 1, 1880. Witness our hands.

ANDREW GREGG, }
GEORGE SWAB, } Com'rs.
JAC. DUNKLE, }

Attest: HENRY BECK, Clerk.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Magdalene Garret late of Miles township, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHULTZ.
Executor.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Neese, late of Gregg township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons known themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

S. J. HEMING.
WM. H. NEESE.
4-6t Administrators.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Harriett Breon, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

P. T. MUSSER,
4-6t Executor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration *de bonis non, cum testamento annexo*, on the estate of George Snyder, late of Haines township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL SNYDER,
3-6t Administrator,
*de bonis non, cum testamento annexo.*


JOHN H. GRAY,

Fashionable Barber.

Two doors west of Millheim Hotel,

MILLHEIM, PA.

CENTRE COUNTY FARMERS' HOME,

THE BUSH HOUSE.

Prices to Suit the Times.

Improved Stabling and careful Hostlers. Low special rates to Jurymen and Witnesses Cleanliness, comfort unexcelled

NO DISCRIMINATION.

against the Producers, than whom none are more worthy, or more entitled to attention. The Bush House having over three times the capacity of other hotels, there is no occasion or disposition to place the guests in attic rooms. This accounts for its growing Local Trade. We do not trust your horses to the care and profit of parties disconnected with the hotel.

J. H. MYERS,
54-6 tf. Proprietor.

MARTIN FREE,

MANUFACTURER OF

Window Shades,

OFFICE AND STORE

956 North Second Street,

FACTORY,

943 St. John Street,

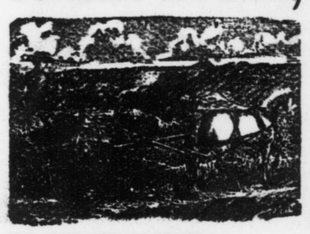
PHILADELPHIA.

First Class Work and Low Prices.

Country Trade Respectfully Solicited.

WILBER'S DIRECT DRAFT

EUREKA MOWER,



THE LIGHTEST DRAFT MOWER.
THE CHEAPEST MOWER.
THE LARGEST MOWER.

THE BEST MOWER IN THE WORLD.

TESTIMONIALS.

The Eureka is superior to any side-cut machine I ever used or ever saw in use. HARRIS LEWIS,
President of New York Dairymen's Asso.

The curing of the grass cut with the Eureka Mower is more even and rapid than after the side-cut machines.
GEORGE W. HOFFMAN,
President Farmers' Club, Elmira, N. Y.

The Eureka Mower is the very best we ever saw, and there is no side-cut mower that can compare with it in any respect.
V. E. PIOLLET,
State Grange Lecturer, Wyoex, P.

The manner in which it leaves the cut grass, loose and open to the sun and wind ready for drying, puts the Eureka far ahead of any machine I ever used. E. LAPORTE, Asylum, Pa.

Manufactured by EUREKA MOWER CO. Towanda, Bradford County, Pa. Correspondence solicited. Circulars mailed on application.

PATENTS

and how to obtain them. Pamphlet free, upon receipt of Stamp for postage. Address—

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.
*Solicitors of Patents,*
*Near Patent Office, Washington, D. C.*

NESBIT BROS.,

Successors to the "East Lewisburg Lumber & Manufacturing Company,'

Manufacturers of

Flooring, Siding, Moulding, Doors, Sash, Blinds, Verandas and all other kinds of Building Materials.

BEING provided with ample facilities, the latest and most improved machinery, and the best mechanical skill, we are prepared to execute all orders promptly, and in the very best manner.

We give special attention to the furnishing of Material for the better grades of

HOUSE BUILDING.

Also, to the manufacture of SCHOOL OFFICE and CHURCH FURNITURE, SUNDAY SCHOOL, and PRIVATE BOOK CASES.

*FACTORY*—EAST LEWISB

# The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26, 1880.

B. O. DEININGER, - - - EDITOR.

R. A. BUMILLER, - - ASSISTANT EDITOR.


## Local Department.

—It is said that the wheat crop throughout the west is in a first rate condition.

—The cigar dealers of Lewisburg all signed a paper in which they agree to sell no more cigars on Sundays.

—Job work of all kinds done at the JOURNAL Office at prices as cheap as the cheapest.

—A splendid private residence with the good will of a medical practice for sale. For particulars apply at this office. tf.

—A splendid line of Family and Pocket Bibles just received at the Journal Book Store, very cheap. Call and see.

—Wm. H. Reifsnyder offers his services to the public as auctioneer. He only asks to be given a fair chance in his new business and guarantees to give satisfaction. tf.

—For the year ending Nov. 20th, 1879, Clinton county paid into the state treasury the sum of $6,982.35, and drew out of it for the same period the sum of $16,528.08. That would leave the county a margin of nearly $10,000 for the year. Pretty good business for Clinton.

CALVES.—The subscriber gives notice that he is all the time prepared to pay the highest cash price for calves. He will come and fetch them at any place in Penn or Haines township, if notified.

J. Willis Musser,
tf. Woodward, Pa.

—Both Gregg and Miles townships do honor to themselves by re-electing to the office of Justice of the Peace, such tried and true men as S. J. Hering, in Gregg, and Samuel Gramly, in Miles Better men or abler squires, one could not find in a day's travel.

—The temperance people of Lewisburg and Mifflinburg are determined to make it as hot as possible for landlords and petition signers. They give notice that they will publish in the public paper all such petetions with the signers thereof.

—At Louis Doll's Boot and Shoe store, Bellefonte, you can suit yourself to a "T", either in ladies or gentlemans' shoes, boots, gaiters or slippers. Mr. Doll keeps first class stock and sells at very low prices. Try him.

—The famous Peter Herdic, of Williamsport, was lately discharged by due legal form and process from the payment of his debts by Judges Acheson and M'Kennan of the United States District Court, at its recent session at Pittsburg. Peto is a free man again.

—Politics were very properly kept out of the Borough election last week, and four of the officers elected are Republicans, viz: Samuel Otto, High Constable, S. D. Musser, School Director, F. Catherman, Councilman, and S. G. Gutelius, Inspector. Hope they will all do well as officers.

—Just received at the *Journal Book Store*, a fresh lot of Germantown Wool and Zephyr, still sold at the old price. Lot of five cent slates. Day-Books, Ledgers, Butcher Books, Blotters, Pass Books, Time Books and Bibles. The five cent counter is again filled to repletion, and will be kept up throughout the year. Don't forget to call.

—A full line of la w blanks, such as Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Leases, Summonses, Executions. Subpoenas, constantly on hand at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE.

—These many years has the Brokerhoff House, at Bellefonte, maintained its high rank as a first class hotel, and it never was better kept than under the present management. An almost perfect system, excellent order, neatness and cleanliness throughout the entire house, attentive waiters and fare fit for a king or queen, are the strong points of the Brokerhoff.

—The Entertainment and Concert given by the Millheim Cornet Band at Logansville, last Saturday evening was certainly a success. The boys did well and what is entirely praiseworthy, all the *Band Boys* kept sober. Bravo!

We could buy ourselt a tip-top suit with the proceeds of the Entertainment —that is, we mean if the boys would give us the *spondoolics*.

—We had an introduction to Mr. Samuel Lewin, Boss Manager of the Philadelphia Branch Clothing House, in Bellefonte. Mr. L. is a gentleman of the first brand, no doubt of that and bears the unmistakable stamp of a first class business man on his countenance. Under Mr L.'s management, things are going to be lively at the Branch "you bet." Business is going to boom there, now "don't you forget it." *Howsumdever* you had better go and see for yourself.

REPORT of Millheim Primary School for month ended Feb. 20 1880.

Number of pupils—53. No. in attendance—48. Average attendance—36. Per cent. of attendance—75. Visitors Mr. and Mrs. B. O. Deninger, Samuel Weiser, Jr., J. F. Chambers, Mrs. S. D. Musser, C. A. Sturgis, P. H. Musser, E. Bartholomew, Geo. Ulrich.

The reason that the per cent. of attendance was so low for this month is that "mumps" prevailed among the children to a considerable extent.

J. R. VAN ORMER,
Teacher.

—A full line of school books just received and for sale at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE.

For the Journal.

### Zum 22ten Februar.

MELODIE: LAUNIGER HORATIUS.

Brueder, sagt, warum so froh?
Was soll es bedeuten?
Warum jauchzen alle so—
Toben wie die Heiden?
'Sist weil unser Washington
Heute war geboren:
Darum stossen alle an—
Saufen wie die Thoren.

Unser Deutsche Classe auch
Will dem Georg 'was bringen,—
Speiss und Trank sei unserm Bauch—
Ihm das Lob und Singen.
Dieses Lob dem grossen Mann—
Unserm Landesvater;
Wer, wie er, nicht luegen kann
Ist ein guter Kater!

CARL SCHREIBER.

### Public Sale Register.

Wm. H. Neese and S. J. Hering, Administrators, Gregg township, Thursday, Feb. 26th. Farm stock and Implements, and Household goods.

Jas. D Gentzle, Administor of John Gentzle, tract of timberland in Seven Mountain, Gregg township, March 27., 1880.

Henry Corman, Miles township, Thursday, March 18., 1880. Farm-stock and Implements.

Lewis Brungard, Miles township, March 12th, 1880. Farm stock and Implements.

Henry Dutweiler's sale of Farm stock and Implements will come off near Centre Mills, on Tuesday, March 16.. 1880.

Caroline Boyer, Aaronsburg, household goods, Thursday, March 11th.

### AARONSBURG CRUMBS

Service in the Reformed church last Saturday evening, conducted by Rev. J. G. Shoemaker.

Prof. W. T. Meyer disappeared from Aaronsburg last week, but turned up again in a few days—reporting that he had been to Williamsport.

Mr. John Beaver's child has been very sick but is improving.

Mrs. D. K Heckman has been spending some days in town, visiting friends, while her husband, the General, is attending to business in the vicinity.

Rev. C. F. Deininger preached his farewell sermon, on Sabbath afternoon. His going away is universally regretted.

The open winter has been most favorable for carrying mud into the churches, and it will soon become necessary to give them a thorough scrubbing, or persons will be in danger of smothering in the cloud of dust raised by people passing in and out.

Mr. A. Keener wants to go to Kansas in the spring, but has not yet succeeded in selling his house and lot.

Miss Emmie Yarger, who a year ago, had such a tedious, lingering illness, is again down with the same disorder. Hopes are entertained, however, that she will not have such a long period of suffering this time.

Mr. Hugh Wance is quite sick and has been for some weeks.

X. Y.

### NEWS FROM BRUSH.

A few of our girls are just like the weather—very blustering.

Our band is recuperating. Oh shaw! pardon that big word, Mr. Editor.

Thus far but one school exhibition is announced in the township.

The pictorial sermon delivered by Mr. Mitchell, of New Berlin, in the basement of the Lutheran church a few evenings since was quite an inovation to many.

Mr. Clayton Brungard believes it not good for man to be alone. *She* was formerly Miss Rule. Here's our ☞, Clayt.

Rev. Shoemaker, of Emporia, Kansas, preached in the Reformed church, on Wednesday evening. He is here in the interests of Home Missions. Owing to the inclemency of the weather the audience was not as large as it should have been on such an occasion.

Mr. and Mrs. Aaron Gramly, Mr. Jasper Gramly and Miss Martha Gramly, have resolved to give fortune a chance to smile on them in the west. They left for Kane Co., Ill., on Tuesday. They have the good wishes of many friends.

Some men attend public sales apparently for no other reason than to get good dinners. Poor fellows they seem to think that we *live to eat*, not that we eat to live. QUIS?

### SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

On next Sabbath morning Rev. Whitney will probably preach his farewell sermon.

The celebrated horse doctor, J. E. Doneckon, V. S., is giving free lectures in town, which our farmers are attending *en masse*.

Some unknown parties have been skulking along the creek and around the saw mill, filching whatever they could get.

On Monday morning Mr. J. W Runkle, of Potter township, was in town with a three horse team, and when the train came along his horses became unmanageable, breaking the tongue. Mr. W. B. Bitner, in assisting Mr. R. was kicked on the hip, by one of the horses and suffered much pain. The loss sustained was trifling. Mr. R. held on to the horses with a tenacity unsurpassed.

D. C. Keller, of Centre Hall, is the boss cattle shipper of this place. Last week he shipped two car loads to the eastern markets. Farmers make a great mistake. When they sell their stock they should at once put up more and prepare it for the market.

YONEY.

Wm. P. Smull a brother of the late John A. Smull, has been appointed Resident Clerk of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, vice W. P. Cooper, resigned.

—Schoch, of the Mifflinburg *Telegraph*, seems determined to make Don Cameron real down mad at him, and so he hoists to the head of his columns, "FOR PRESIDENT—the choice of the majority of Republican voters of Pennsylvania: Maine's Eminent Statesman, HON. JAS. G. BLAINE."

—Miss Josephine Kaufman's German evening school will give an exhibition next Saturday evening. We also our friend, C. C. Zeigler, has the boss subject for the evening, viz: *Die Entwickelung der deutschen Sprache und Civilisation*. J. F. Harter has *Der reiche Herr im Deich*, and C. W. Hartman has *Pensylvanisch deutsch 'is a hendige Sproch*. These, and perhaps others of the pupils for aught we know, are good on Pennsylvania German, and are worth hearing. We hope they may have a good audience.

—The Central Penna. Conference of the Evangelical Association will meet at Berwick, Columbia county, Thursday, March 4th. Bishop Esher, of Chicago, is expected to preside. Persons wishing to attend may secure tickets at reduced rates, by addressing Rev. D. W. Miller Williamsport, enclosing postage stamp for return letter.

—Last week one day Judge Frank, Samuel Gramly, Esq., W. H. Corman, Esq., all of Rebersburg, and Dr. E. J. Deshler of Aaronsburg, called in with us, pretty much all on a lump. Gentlemen, please come *seperately* hereafter. So much greatness present at once makes us feel our own nothingness very keenly. Do gentlemen, please.

—Just received at the JOURNAL BOOK STORE, a full line of blank books, ledgers, day-books, blotters, pass-books, memorandas, ets., also a new lot of S. S. reward cards.

—The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* says that some sixty families purpose leaving Lewisburg in the spring, because they can not find profitable or even living employment there. The *Telegraph* adds:

Our town has now reached a point when we must make an effort, to bring it up or let in sink. Let us not say that we have not the spunk, the grit, the enterprise that our neighboring towns have. Look at Williamsport, Milton, Danville, Northumberland, and in fact all around, and we see all alive, and prosperity stamped on every face. With them hard times are virtually over, but it is due in great measure to their own exertions. Let us, every one, contribute something, be it five or ten dollars, to bring some new enterprise into our midst and we shall in time be amply repaid.

—The JOURNAL BOOK STORE sells all the school books recently adopted by the school boards of Millheim Boro', Penn, Haines, Miles and Gregg townships.

## News Miscellaney.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.—According to the provisions of an act of the Legislature of this State, passed June 4th, 1879, the term of every township officer, hereafter elected, whose term of office would under existing laws, expire on the first Monday of April of any year, shall expire on the first Monday of March next preceding the said first Monday of April, and the terms of the successors of such township officers shall begin on the first Monday of March and shall continue for the period now fixed for the duration thereof by existing laws. And township Auditors shall meet on the second Monday of March, 1881, and so on each year thereafter. As this act was passed subsequent to the last spring election, it is construed as not to effect the officers whose terms expire next spring.

—John W. Mallory was elected Town Clerk of Miles township, instead of Joseph Weber, as we had been informed and reported last week. We beg John's pardon.

A SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—John Didion, a farmer, after delivering a load of hogs at a market in Lancaster, N. Y., on Saturday, jumped from his sleigh, and in doing so struck his head agains an iron railing on which meat is hung. One of the hooks pierced his eye and penetrated to the brain, causing a wound which it was expected would prove fatal.

BOYS FOR THE WEST.—Mrs. J. J. Astor, of New York City, has sent out recently from the office of the Children's Aid Society a "New Year party" of one hundred homeless children to homes in the West and South, at an expense of $1.500. This makes a total number of 677 homeless children placed in homes, mainly in the West, at an expense of $9,750, by this lady in seven years past. Many of the lads have now grown up, and some have farms of their own and all doing well in the world.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY AT HOUTZDALE.—Houtzdale, in Clearfield county, was the scene of another terrible tragedy on Tuesday morning, in which a young man by the name of Samuel Pennington was shot by John Nevlin, which, it is feared will yet terminate fatally. It appears that the parties had an angry dispute on Monday, and Pennington, who is quite young, struck Nevlin on the head with a billy. From this time, it seems Nevlin determined to kill Pennington, and on Tuesday morning came to town, declaring that he would shoot Pennington if he could come across him. A short time had elapsed, when Pennington was discovered sitting on the steps of a store, but seeing Nevlin coming he got up to walk away. When but a few steps distant, Nevlin turned and shot Pennington, several buck-shot entering his back. He was picked up immediately by friends and taken home. Nevlin was arrested and taken to Clearfield jail on the evening train. This shooting caused much excitement, and it is said, that it was with difficulty that Nevlin was spared from being lynched.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

ATTACKED BY HIGHWAYMEN.—Milton Bush a young man living near Ross' Fording, Chester county, just over the Lancaster line, had a desperate encounter with highwaymen a couple of nights since. He had started to visit a friend in Lancaster county, and had just crossed a foot bridge over the Octoraro, near the fording, when he was halted by two large and desperate looking men—one white and the other colored—who demanded his money or his life. The negro leveled a cocked revolver at him, when Bush exclaimed: "Don't shoot until I can get the money." Drawing his seven shooter he fired at the negro, and four shots were rapidly exchanged, one of them passing through the brim of Bush's hat and grazing his hair. The third shot struck him on the breast, producing a stinging pain but not disabling him, and he returned the fire, the shot taking effect upon the negro, who made an exclamation of alarm and ran away. The white scoundrel then rushed upon Bush with a knife, dealing a blow at his heart, but he skillfully averted it. A second thrust was made which penetrated the coat sleeve of Bush, who then closed on his antagonist, and a desperate scuffle ensued, during which the knife fell to the ground. Bush got his antagonist down, but, after dealing him several blows with his fist, the villain overpowered him and again secured his knife. Bush being now too faint to continue the combat, fled. When he reached home an examination of his person and clothing showed that the bullet which caused the stinging pain had struck a nickel 3-cent piece in his vest pocket and his life was doubtless thereby saved. Great indignation is felt in the vicinity against the perpetrators of the outrage, who are still at large.—*Lancaster Examiner and Express.*

### MARRIED.

On the 12th inst. at the residence of Mr. Weidler Roland in Lewisburg, by the Rev. W. W. Criley, Mr. Wm. H M'Ginnis, of Paines Point, Illinois, with Miss Frances M. Rauck of Lewisburg.

On the 10th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr. Charles M. Weaver of Tusseyville, and Miss Emma J. Schrack of Booneville, Clinton Co.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of the Hon. Wm. J. Purman (New Florida), by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr. A. Lincoln Confer, of New Florida, Clinton county, and Miss N. Lizzie Miller of Chathams Run, Clinton Co.

On the 15th inst., at the residence of Hon. W. P. Purman, by Rev. D. P. Kline, Mr Wade Barnum of Richmond, Va., and Miss Ellen W. Townsend of Tallahassee, Florida.

On the 22nd inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. F. Aurand, Mr. Levi S. Frazier and Miss Emma Brungart, both of Miles township.

On the same day by the same, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. Jacob C. Brungard and Miss Maggie M. Rote, both of Miles township.

### Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat No. 1 | 1.30 |
| Wheat No. 2 | 1.25 |
| Corn | 45 |
| Rye | 55 |
| Oats White | 35 |
| Oats, Black | |
| Buckwheat | 50 |
| Flour | 7.00 |
| Bran & Shorts, per un | 18.00 |
| Salt, per Bbl | 200 |
| Plaster, ground | 10.00 |
| Cement, per Bushel | 45 to 50 |
| Barley | 50 |
| Tymothyseed | |
| Flaxseed | 5.00 |
| Cloverseed | 22 |
| Butter | 12 |
| Hams | 6 |
| Sides | |
| Veal | |
| Pork | |
| Beef | |
| Eggs | 14 |
| Potatoes | 25 |
| Lard | 6 |
| Tallow | |
| Soap | 6 |
| Dried Apples | |
| Dried Peaches | |
| Dried Cherries | |

COAL MARKET.

| | |
|---|---|
| Egg Coal | $5.60 |
| Stove " | 5.75 |
| Chestnut " | 5.40 |
| Pea " | 3.80 |


NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DR. D H. MINGLE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Main Street, Millheim, Pa

F. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER
GEPHART & MUSSER
DEALERS IN
Grain, Cloverseed, Flour & Feed, Coal, Plaster & Salt
MILLHEIM, PA
Highest market price paid for all kinds of
GRAIN
Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.
COAL, PLASTER & SALT
Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.
A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.
BELLEFONTE, PA
First Class in all respects.
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
Just the place for the business man, the farmer, the mechanic.
☞ Omnibus to all trains. ☜

J. H. BAULAND'S
ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
HEAD-QUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS,
—AT—
THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE
I am offering the *LARGEST, BEST* and *CHEAPEST* stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.
EVERY ONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS. GO THEN AND BE CONVINCED.
—*ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.*—
Having received an immense Stock of Goods before the advance, I am able to sell Cheaper than any other Store in Town.
☞ ALL MY GOODS ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
HOPING TO RECEIVE AN EARLY CALL, I remain, respectfully, yours,
J. H. BAULAND.
My motto is, "*ONE PRICE—THE VERY LOWEST, AND NO MISREPRESENTATION.*"

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH CLOTHING HOUSE,
BELLEFONTE, PA.,
GOLDSMITH, STEIN & HEXTER,
PROPRIETORS.
Our Stock is Immense in Quantity and First Class in Quality.
Our Prices are AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.
Anticipating a very large trade we are selling goods at a very small advance on first cost.
The citizens of Centre county are most cordially invited to
CALL AND SEE.

A. HARTER,
AUCTIONEER,
Rebersburg, Pa.
☞ SATISFACTION GUARANTEED ☜

DAV. I. BROWN,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
TINWARE, STOVEPIPE AND TRIMMING, SPOUTING & FRUIT CANS.
Would respectfully inform the public that he keeps on hand or makes to order all kinds of TINWARE, STOVE-FIXTURES, FRUIT CANS, etc.
☞ SPOUTING A SPECIALITY. ☜
Fruit cans always on hand. Repairing done at short notice. Having some ten years experience in the business he flatters himself that his work is fully equal to any in this section of the country. A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. Shop, next door to Journal Book store, Millheim, Pa.

MILLHEIM MARBLE WORKS.
Deininger & Musser
PROPRIETORS.
The old and popular establishment is prepared to do all work in their line in a style equal to any in Central Pennsylvania, at prices that defy competition.
COUCHES,
MONUMENTS,
HEADSTONES,
of all sizes, styles and prices made on short notice.
The proprietors hope by Strict Attention TO FAIR DEALING & GOOD WORK to merit the continued confidence of their friends and patrons, and of the public at large.
Shops east of Bridge,
Millheim, Pa.

ELIAS LOSE,
CARPENTER and Builder.
Doors, Shutes Sash, Window Frames, and Mouldings, made to order on short notice and in the best possible manner
Yellow Pine Flooring constantly kept on hand. With thanks for past favors he solicits a continuence of the same
MILLHEIM, PA.

C. W. STURGIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
ONE DOOR EAST OF THE BANNER STORE, MARKET STREET,
LEWISBURG, PA.
☞ First Class Goods, Good, Honest Work and Moderate Prices—is the Combination to be found at Mr. Sturgis' Establishment. Patronage from Centre Co. respectfully solicited. None but the best workmen employed. ☜

TO THE READERS of the JOURNAL.
I would like to call your attention to my very large stock of BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS which I am selling CHEAPE than any other house in Clinton or Centre counties. The
ELMIRA KIP BOOT
double Soles and Tap. only
$2.50.
This is the best bargain I ever offered. They are selling everywhere for $3.00
Don't forget the place
No. 115, Main Street,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.
*Very Respectfully Yours,*
Jacob Kamp.

FOX'S PATENT
Breech-Loading Shot Gun

Barrels slide one side. No hinge to get loose.
A Gun to stand the wear and tear, and not get shaky or out of order. Prices, from $50.00 upwards. Send stamp for Circular to
AMERICAN ARMS CO.
103 Milk Street, Boston, Mass.


### PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

*WINTER TIME TABLE.*

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 9th, 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | WESTWARD. | | |
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Philadelphia | 11 55 | p. m. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 4 25 | a. m. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8 35 | a. m. |
| " | " Jersey Shore | 9 07 | a. m. |
| " | " Lock Haven | 9 40 | a. m. |
| " | " Renovo | 11 00 | a. m. |
| | arr. at Erie | 7 55 | p. m. |
| NIAGARA EXP. leaves | Philadelphia | 8 00 | a. m. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 11 25 | a. m. |
| " | arr. at Williamsport | 2 25 | p. m. |
| " | " Lock Haven | 3 50 | p. m. |
| FAST LINE leaves | Philadelphia | 11 50 | a. m. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 3 35 | p. m. |
| " | arr. at Williamsport | 7 25 | p. m. |
| " | " Lock Haven | 8 40 | p. m. |
| | EASTWARD. | | |
| PACIFIC EXP. leaves | Lock Haven | 7 00 | a. m. |
| " | " Jersey Shore | 7 33 | a. m. |
| " | " Williamsport | 8 15 | a. m. |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 12 05 | a. m. |
| " | " Philadelphia | 3 40 | p. m. |
| DAY EXPRESS leaves | Lock Haven | 11 20 | a. m. |
| " | " Williamsport | 12 10 | p. m. |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 4 10 | p. m. |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7 20 | p. m. |
| ERIE MAIL leaves | Renovo | 8 40 | p. m. |
| " | " Lock Haven | 9 50 | p. m. |
| " | " Williamsport | 11 10 | p. m. |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 2 45 | a. m. |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7 00 | a. m. |
| FAST LINE leaves | Williamsport | 12 35 | a. m. |
| " | arr. at Harrisburg | 3 50 | a. m. |
| " | " Philadelphia | 7 40 | a. m. |

Erie Mail West and Day Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains from Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with O. C. & A. V. R. R. at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

### L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

| | WESTWARD. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | 1. | 3. | 5. |
| LEAVE | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Montandon | 7 00 | 2 00 | 6 20 |
| Lewisburg Arrive | 7 15 | 2 10 | 6 35 |
| Lewisburg Leave | 7 15 | 2 20 | |
| Fair Ground | 7 20 | 2 30 | |
| Biehl | 7 30 | 2 40 | |
| Vicksburg | 7 35 | 2 48 | |
| Mifflinburg Arrive | 7 50 | 3 05 | |
| Mifflinburg Leave | 7 50 | 3 15 | |
| Millmont | 8 10 | 3 35 | |
| Laurelton | 8 20 | 3 50 | |
| Coburn | 9 20 | | |
| Arrive at Spring Mills | 10 00 | | |
| | EASTWARD. | | |
| | 2. | 4. | 6. |
| LEAVE | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
| Spring Mills | | 10 20 | |
| Coburn | | 10 45 | |
| Laurelton | | 11 55 | 4 05 |
| Millmont | | 12 05 | 4 20 |
| Mifflinburg Arrive | | 12 30 | 4 40 |
| Mifflinburg Leave | | 12 30 | 4 50 |
| Vicksburg | | 12 45 | 5 05 |
| Biehl | | 12 52 | 5 12 |
| Fair Ground | | 1 02 | 5 22 |
| Lewisburg Arrive | | 1 10 | 5 30 |
| Lewisburg Leave | 6 35 | 1 20 | 5 45 |
| Arr. at Montandon | 6 50 | 1 30 | 6 00 |

Nos. 1 & 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road.

Nos 3 & 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 & 6 with Fast Line west.

An Omnibus will run between Lewisburg and Montandon, to convey passengers to and from Pacific Express east on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad.

The regular Railroad Tickets will be honored between these two points.

1879.

The number of orators who in 1878 began their speeches with, "Fellow citizens of this glorious country," was eighty-five; the number in 1879 was only eighty-four. Let us be thankful for small favors and have hopes of the future.

The kerosene can showed a decided falling off in activity. Only seventeen females hurried up the fire.

Of the one hundred and fifty-two householders who borrowed shot-guns and took dead aim at "that infernal cat," three hit the cat and the remainder knocked over small boys and other live stock, and are now wondering how on earth they could possibly have done it.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine was a good year for deaf persons to go visiting. Thirty-four of them took the railroad track to save distance. The day express was on time.

The last year was also noticeable for the number of persons who took a quiet smoke after going to bed, fell asleep and passed into a better land at the expense of insurance companies. A clay pipe and a cent's worth of tobacco are all the outfit needed.

A number of kind-hearted people who went out hunting, mistook a friend for a wild turkey, fox or grizzly and peppered him dead was fourteen, with Rhode Island to hear from. Every one of them felt bad enough to cry, but mistakes will happen in all families.

The sea serpent was seen only nine times during 1879. This may influence some persons to believe that he is gradually dying out and will soon become extinct, but there is no danger of it—not with the present breed of sea captains.

The number of mothers who left rat poison and other fatal doses where the children could get at them was twenty-one. This is a decrease over the previous year, and in the dim future womankind may possibly realize the fact that children, cats, rats, cockroaches and ants are susceptible to the same influence.

During 1879 only two householders mistook the hired girl for a burglar and popped her dead. There is consequently no demand for a national convention of hired girls to discuss the question: "Shall we wear bullet-proof corsets and demand more wages?"

Eighteen hundred and seventy-nine produced no improvement in drawing teeth; no consolation for the man who has to have his hair cut; no better method for breaking in new boots; no new route for embezzlers to get into Canada; no way of getting along on the street cars except to stand up, and no new way of getting back small loans. Considered as a whole, she wasn't anything extra of a year, even for bad weather.

### Marquesas Man-eaters

"Do the people of Marquesas, really practice man-eating at the present day?" was asked of some late visitors to that locality. "Oh, yes," was the reply; "it is still very common amongst them. We even saw remains of one of their horrible banquets in the valley of Hanalapa. I think the custom was falling into disuse a half century ago, but during the past twenty-five or thirty years the frequent visits of whalers and traders upon the islands have had a demoralizing effect upon the natives. The women have been debauched and the men let into the secret of distilling a kind of rum from the cocoa trees. When intoxicated they commit the most revolting barbarities, and become embroiled in conflicts between themselves. While in this condition they become worse than beasts; the hereditary man-eating instinct seems to be revived, and breaks out stronger than ever. Any of their number who are killed in these drunken broils are sure to be eaten. They also eat the bodies of their enemies killed in battle, and, if a man has a deadly spite against another, he does not feel that his revenge has been satisfied until he has eaten a piece of his heart, stewed in its own blood. Infractions of any of the social laws are punishable with death, and the body of the culprit, after having been cut into sections, is distributed in the market place, that all may eat and be warned of the terrible punishment that awaits the law-breaker. In fact," continued Captain Blenaime, "the worst punishment that can befall a man at Marquesas is to be killed and eaten by his fellow islanders." Santa Dominica is situated in latitude 9 deg. 30 min. south, and longitude 138 deg. and 40 min. east, and together with the other islands of the Marquesas group has nominally been under French dominion since 1841. The natives are brave, and when they have reason to believe their rights are being tampered with are very vindictive. A number of sailors and officers of whaling and merchant ships have been killed by them at different times since the islands were discovered. A year ago a convoy of provisions, while en route between two settlements of the French colony, on the island of Caledonia, was captured, and the men who were accompanying it, twelve in number, were taken prisoners. Fearing for their fate, the Lamothe Piquet, being in the neighborhood, was dispatched along the coast to obtain tidings of them. They effected a landing at the point where the train had been captured, and surprised the savages while about to feast upon the bodies of the Frenchmen. The would-be banqueters fled at their approach, but were pursued and fifteen of them killed. The scene upon the beach, Captain Blenaime says, where they landed was sickening in the extreme. Several large blocks, similar to those used by butchers, were standing a short distance back from the shore. These were reeking with blood, and near them were massed the trunks of their countrymen, denuded of their heads and limbs, and their bowels torn open to get at the heart, which is esteemed a delicacy. Piled up near by were the skulls, and bones of the arms and legs, scraped clean of the flesh. The flesh from the limbs was cut into streaks or roasts, and broiling and sizzling over the coals of huge fires kindled for the purpose, sending forth a smell that was fairly sickening. The flesh of the head, together with the brains, they had placed in a large kettle taken from the stove in the train, which was boiling over the fire. The provisions, wines, etc., were scattered about in the greatest confusion. One of the men who accompanied the French crew recognized among the bodies by portions of the clothing still left upon them, two of his own sons, and such was the impression made upon his mind that he never fully recovered from the shock.

*Iron* railway sleepers are said to have proved, both in India and England, much cheaper than wooden ones. Their gradual adoption is predicted.

## AGRICULTURE.

Egg-Eating by Pullets.—As a general thing, this habit is introduced by the accidental breaking of an egg. It may be induced by throwing egg-shells from the kitchen into the poultry yard; they should be broken into small pieces before giving them to fowls. Sometimes eggs crack by freezing in cold weather, and thus expose a portion of their contents. Eggs are very delicious morsels to hens. If one fowl acquires this habit, all the others in the same flock will soon learn it too, if confined where they see what is going on; and they always make a rush at whatever one of their fellow is eating. The habit is one very hard to break; killing the whole flock seems to be a desperate resort; but if the brood is not especially valuable, and the flock a small one, is is really the best possible method saving time and money in the end. The following method may be tried first, however: Let the fowls have free range in summer, or draw them off to a locality at some little distance from the nests in winter, and let the nests be so covered as to be quite dark, and prevent the laying hens from seeing the eggs. Hens will not stay in a dark nook to scratch and peck, although they prefer a rather dark place to lay in. Scatter wheat screenings and pounded chandler's scraps, or other attractive food among straw, or some such light stuff, to induce them to spend their time scratching for it. Their visits to the nests will then be only on the legitimate business of laying. If fowls have an unrestricted range, the insects and other attractions of the fields will answer the purpose of an artificial scratching-place in summer; but in rough, wet weather, or in winter, the fowls must be employed in-doors to prevent forming bad habits, or to cure them if already formed. All the grain remaining at the scratching-place at night very likely will be devoured by rats and mice. However, by exercising a modearte degree of calculation, one will coutrive to throw down just enough in the morning to last till the middle of the afternoon, and the remainder of the day's allowance can be given before dark.

The harvesting of the carrot crops can be facilitated by running a plow on one side of the rows, when the roots are easily removed by hand. The tops are then cut off, and surface moisture from the roots dried by exposure to the sun a day or two, when they may be stored in a cellar, out of doors, or in pits like turnips and potatoes. Garrots having a greater tendency to decay than many roots, should never be stored in great bulk, but placed in small heaps only, and kept at as low a temperature as possible above the freezing point. On the approach of warm weather they incline to sprout, if left in bulk; hence, when it is desired to preserve them longer, the crown ought to be cut off and the roots spread in a cool dry place. Horses thrive on carrots given judiciously with other feed; they are also excellent for working cattle.

Surface Drains.—If not already made, ample drains should be provided to free the fields from surface water. Drains that have been plowed out, may need clearing in places with spade or hoe, that the water may pass off readily. In laying out open drains, the the slopes should be so made, that the water will not flow off too rapidly, with a gentle inclination only; in this case much of the water will soak into the soil; and will not wash away either the soil, or any manure that is on the slopes.

Harrowing Wheat.—Harrowing wheat in the spring will increase the yield at least five bushels to an acre; it wont hurt the timothy, and the clover seed can be sown after the harrowing is done. It is an easy matter for any farmer to prove the truth or falsity of such a statement. Try it on one acre in the spring if you do not want to ris the whole field, and watch the result. It is only by experimenting that the farmer advances.

Requisites for Good Butter. First: Good cows, Second: Good feed. Good sweet hay and corn meal will do it if you cannot provide any better. Third: The utmost care and neatness in every manipulation from the milking to the marketing; skill to put up an attractive package. If the producer is not able to attend to these matters, the business of butter-making may as well be given up, for it will not pay.

### "Fisherman, Mister."

He was tall, lean and a stranger. He didn't seem to care a cent whether his relations saw him or not, but when he faced Justice Duffy at the bar of the Jefferson Market Police Court he sought to dislodge the mud that had gathered in inseparable masses the ends of his flowing locks and made ineffectual efforts to straighten out the tails of his coat, which the boys had cut off while he lay in the ashbox couch at night. a sigh escaped his lips, his jaw dropped and he murmured:—

"I ain't bin yar long, Mister."

"Don't mister the Court, sir," ordered His Honor.

"Is this yar a Court?"

"Yes, sir, and I want you to respect it."

"Let's look 'roun' a minit', mister, will ye. Durned ef this don't beat all I've ever seed. Say, mister, how much does a court like this yar cost?"

The Court was growing angry and spoke in stern tones.

"What is your business, sir?"

"Fisherman, mister, an' I come ——."

"Don't mister the Court, sir," ordered His Honor.

"Yes, sir, but I war about to say I come from Dover, Me., ef you hain't no objections. Now whar you from?"

"What are you doing here then?" asked the Court heedless of his question.

"Come yar to fish in the Hudson for shad, halibut, hadlock and ——."

"They don't abound in the Hudson, sir."

"Then I'll ketch pike, pickerel, pollywogs, perch or suthin'. Please led me go, mister, I'm all alone in this world an' ——."

"Ah, a 'lone fisherman.'"

"That's war yer right, mister."

"You can go," said his Honor.

The stranger left to try his luck in the waters of the Hudson.

### Right and Left

Paralyzing blows are being dealt at disease by the great tonic and regulator. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Fever and ague, general debility, rheumatism, nervous ailments, constipation and dyspepsia, are among the maladies for which experience has proved it a specific. Its work is thorough, its effects are prompt. It is not, however, advertised to produce immediate cures, though it affords speedy relief, and will if given a reasonable trial, such as any standard remedy deserves, root out the maladies to which it is adapted. In emergencies arising in families it is particularly serviceable, and it is esteemed throughout the land as a medicine of comprehensive uses, wholesome vegetable composition and unobjectionable flavor. It has risen to popularity by purely legitimate means, and only well substantiated facts are alleged in regard to it. Use it systematically.

## DOMESTIC.

To Prepare Fish.—Fish is a delicious dish for the dinner-table, and of itself often suffices for a good dinner. But it must be nicely cooked and served. What can be more unappetizing than a fish brought to the table all broken to pieces, or not half done—salmon red with blood, cod nearly raw, or mackerel not properly cleaned? Let great care be taked to clean the fish well before it is cooked. Slit it low enough so as not to leave any blood on the backbone. In almost all kinds of fish the portions to be removed are the gills, the alimentary organs and the settlement of slime and other impurities inside and outside the fish. Cleanse the inside thoroughly, without making too large an incision, which disfigures the fish when it is brought to the table, and may make it, if it is for boiling, watery. The sound, which adheres to the bone, must be left undisturbed, but cleansed; the hard and soft roe must also be left in their places; and care must be taken not to injure the liver. Especial care must be taken not to break the gall, as that renders the fish very bitter.

Black Pudding.—For black pudding the method in Ghent, Belgium, is to take one pound of fat of pork to one quart of blood, (which must be rapidly stirred while pouring out of the animal to prevent congealing,) and a number of onions, to be chopped to a pulp, as well as the fat; put in pepper, salt, summer savory, and sweet marjoram, mixed all together, with as much flour as will make a thin batter; then put it in well cleansed skins, tied every few inches apart with string; put them in a well-filled boiler of cold water, and let it come near to boiling; then take them out and put in fresh cold water, and they may be suffered to boil an hour, unless the skins show signs of bursting; then cool off the water a little before they are done. They are a feast for an epicure. The English method for black pudding is simply the fat pork chopped into small lumps, with a very small quantity of onion, and groats for consistency. I suppose they should be boiled previous to mixing with the blood, add a little salt, and boil as directed.

An Article of Merit.—"*Brown's Bronchical Troches*" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are sold *only in boxes.*

Drinking water excessively in warm weather weakens and debilitates the Coffee taken when thirst first approach-proaches will often allay it until the dinner or supper hour. Tea, Vinegar and water, or lemonade, are excellent; ginger, molasses and vinegar, with water, is refreshing, as is also cool sweet milk or buttermilk. Frequent baths allay thirst. I often refresh myself in the heat of the day by bathing head, neck and arms in a cool spring brook—not by dousing the members suddenly, but by laying them with the moist hand first. During the heated term it is profitable to take longer noon rests, working more in the cool of the mornings and evenings.

Tablecloths.—Tablecloths are often a source of disputes between mistress and maid, but much of this may be obviated if the servants will wash out each spot carefully with a damp cloth immediately after meals. A piece of stone or of some heavy material, the exact size of the tablecloth when folded, should be kept in the dining-room closet, and the cloth should be kept under it when not in use. This keeps in the creases.

Alabaster Ornaments.—There is nothing prettier than graceful little vases and caskets of alabaster, and few household ornaments more trying to one's temper, because of the difficulty in keeping them clean. They may be thoroughly and easily renovated by cleaning them with a weak solution of aquafortis prepared in the proportion of two ounces to a pint of filtered rain water. Apply with a point brush, wash thoroughly and dry in the sun.

Stop coughing at once by the immediate use of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup; 25 cents a bottle

Mushroom Pudding.—Cleanse a quart of fresh mushrooms, cut them in small pieces, mix them with half a pound of minced ham or bacon, season with a teaspoonful of salt and half a saltspoonful of pepper; spread them on a roly-poly crust, made by mixing one pound of shortening, and a teaspoonful of salt, with about 1 pint of water, roll up the crust, tie it lightly in a floured cloth, or salted water; serve hot with bread or vegetables.

To Purify Water.—Pulverized alum possesses the property of purifying water. A large spoonful stirred into a hogshead of water will so purify it, that in a few hours the dirt will sink to the bottom, and it will be fresh and clear as spring water. Four gallons may be purified by a teaspoonful.

Family Vinegar.—A cheap vinegar consists of twenty-five gallons of warm rain water with four gallons of treacle and one gallon of yeast. Let this ferment freely and it is then fit for use.

Coffee Cake.—One cup strong coffee, one cup molasses one cup of sugar, one cup chopped raisins, four cups flour, one cup butter, one teaspoonful soda. Stir up the soda in the molasses.

The price of soap is rapidly advancing. A year's supply of Dobbins' Electric bought now at old price will be a very judicious purchase.

Railway Cake.—To cupfuls of flour, one of sweet milk, two eggs beaten, one teaspoonful of soda, one of cream of tartar. Mix all into a batter and put into a buttered tin. Bake for twenty minutes.

Egg Bread.—One quart of buttermilk, three eggs, three tablespoons flour, lump of butter size of an egg, half teaspoon soda, corn meal enough to make a thick batter.

Pound Cake.—Fourteen eggs, one and a half pounds each of sugar and flour, one-fourth pound of butter and one teaspoon baking powder; bake one and one-half hours.

After War, Pestilence and Intemperance, Colds lead to the greatest destruction of human life, mainly in consequence of their being systematically neglected—"left to go as they come"—until a simple, curable affection is converted into a serious and generally fatal disease. It is better to take care of a Cough or Cold from its incipiency, by using promptly Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a remedy thoroughly adapted to remove these complaints, and equally effective in the primary stages of Consumption, Asthma and Bronchitis.

## HUMOROUS.

"Clamavi Profundo."—The proprietor of an oyster house, in Providence R. I. was astounded during the last rain by the entrance into his establishment of a plucky resolute little fellow, who was lugging and tugging at a three-bushel basket, filled heaping full of long clams. He sat the basket at the feet of the proprietor with a slam, shook his fists furiously and shouted: "This must never happen again; never sir!" "What?" demanded the bewildered proprietor. "Why, these clams have stood out for more than a half hour in the drenching rain. I held an umbrella over their heads until I could stand it no longer. Look at them, heads out, and ladies among them at that, wearing low-neck dresses! Have you the first instincts of a gentleman about you? Put your ear down to the basket and listen to the wild wail of matchless sorrow that proceeds therefrom, their inconsolable clamor for relief, if I may be pardoned the apparent jocoseness of the expression."

"But it don't hurt clams to be out in the wet," argued the dealer.

"I declare it does." said the fiery man. "I know the nature of a clam, sir. I am conscious that there are chords in their make-up that vibrate exquisitely to violent emotions. I know the secret sorrow of a clam's existence. What saith the poet: '*Clamavi profundo.*' That means clams calling for help from the mighty deep. Clams weep, weep, weep. Their affairs get at a low ebb, and then, clam-bank after clam-bank goes up, and there is nothing left for the clams to do, but to fritter away their existence. Ah! weep, poor things, I mingle my tears with yours. Both of us have grit, but fate is too hard upon us. I shall now resume my station across the street and watch, that your needless infliction of cruelty upon innocent clams be not repeated."

An old farmer out in Indiana says that for his part he don't know where the present rage for trimming bonnets with birds is going to end. Only four or five years ago he bought his daughter a humming bird: next year she wanted a robin, the next a pheasant, and this season he declares he had to chain up his Thanksgiving turkey or she'd have had that perched on top of her head.

Old X. lectures his nephew, a confirmed gambler. "Then you never played did you, uncle?" "Yes, once, in 1847, at Baden. A gentleman whom I didn't know proposed a game of ecarte at ten francs. I was weak enough to agree; he lost ten games." "Then you must have won a hundred francs?" "Yes, I won them, that is so; but I might have lost them, and I have never touched a card since; it was a lesson."

An old lady wearing a pair of green goggles stepped on the Sacramento train at South Vallejo and knocked at the car door, and actually waited till it was opened on the inside by a passenger. For consummate politeness this has no parallel.

There was a young man so well bred,
That the hair would not stay on his head,
But the Carboline oil
Put new hair on the soil,
And now with an heiress he's wed.

"You are my treasure, after all," said an old reprobate striving to placate his wife after abusing her for an hour or two. "Oh, yes," she sarcastically answered, "that's the reason, I suppose, you wish me dead so often; you are seeking to lay your treasure cup in heaven."

Brothers and Sisters on the ice: Grown-up Sister—"Oh, Charley, if you must go away, can't you introduce me to one of your school-fellows, to look after me till you come back?" Charley—"Oh, no! It wouldn't do! It would be so rough on a fellow to fag him out like that!"

The man with a headache has a faint recollection that she asked him to call again—next New Years Day. He should have commenced sending his card in as soon as he became unfit to compliment the ladies with his actual presence.

"I have a theory about the dead languages," said a new student. "What is it?" said the professor. "That they are killed by being studied too hard."

Guard—"Now miss, jump in, train going on." Child—"But I can't go before I have kissed mamma." Guard—"Jump in, miss, I'll see to that."

Never defer until to-morrow what should be attended to to-day. A slight cough ought never to be neglected when a 25 cent bottle of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup will prevent it from becoming chronic.

Medical Man—And then, with regard to the swelling at the back of your head, I don't apprehend anything serious, but you must keep your eye on it."

Good Things.—'Now, boys, I cannot have you playing cricket on Sunday?' Boys—'Oh grandmamma, we are not playing cricket, but only showing cousin Charles how we bowl on weekdays.'

"Why, Willie, you can't possibly eat another plate of pudding." "Yes I can; one more plate will just fill this Bill."

The aerial quickstep is what they call hanging in Kansas.

Who can tell the value of a smile? The bartender.

### 500,000 Persons Cured

is the glorious record of "Anakesis," and none but those afflicted with piles, that most painful and persistent of all diseases, will fully understand or appreciate the significance of such an announcement. Only those who have wasted time, money and health on ointments, lotions, electuaries and the innumerable worse than useless nostrums and catch-pennies put forth to deceive the ignorant, or what is even more unsatisfactory, suffered from the empirical and routine practice of careless or ignorant doctors, can realize how great a boon an infallible remedy for piles must be or how great a benefactor to the human race the discoverer, Dr. Silsbee is. Anakesis is not the chance blunder of inexperience, but the result of 40 years' practice and study of Piles by an accomplished and scientific physician. It is now endorsed by the most intelligent physicians or all schools and a imitted to be the nearest to an infallible remedy known. It is simple, safe and easy of application, relieves pain at once, helps up the sensitive tumors, soothes, compresses and medicates the diseased parts and ultimately cures the worst cases, and any one who will follow the advice of Dr. Silsbee in the printed circular need never have Piles again. it is the only proprietary medicine we ever saw that not only cures but tells its customers how to prevent the disease. Sufferers with Piles should write to P. Neuslaedter & Co., Box 3946 New York, for a sample of "Anakesis," which will be sent free.

### Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it know to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, New York.*

*Pennsylvania Coal Fields.*—the fearful loss of good material involved in mining and preparing anthracite, though greatly to be deplored, seems to be almost inevitable. The disposition of the coal in large, solid beds and highly inclined positions involves strong supports to keep the superincumbent mass from crushing and closing the avenues of the mine, and these supports must consist of heavy pillars wrought out in the solid coal itself. Some of this pillar coal is ultimately, removed, but much of it is inevitably lost, especially in the larger beds, which are frequently found from twenty to sixty feet in thickness, and often inclined at a angle of from forty to seventy degrees It is estimated that no more than six per cent of coal is ever taken out of the mines. That which is brought to the surface is run through very properly called a "breaker," ingeniously devised for the destruction of coal. This process involves a loss of gold coal equal to twenty or twenty-five per cent of the quanity mined. For the amount of coal wasted in mining (say forty per cent) and preparing (say twent-five per cent) no one is paid; it is a dead loss to the landowner, miner and shipper. Plans for utilizing the waste coal dust or culm of anthracite colleries have been frequently suggested, but none have come into general use. The Anthracite Fuel Company at Port Ewen, on the Hudson, in 1877, used ninety per cent of coal dust and ten per cent. of pitch, and made 300 tons of fuel per day, consuming 50,000 tons of culm annually. The Delaware and Hudson Company also use, at their mines, 60,000 tons per annum. They now ship all their coal down to pea sizes, and consume the culm for generating steam. If all companies would follow this excellent example it would enable them to sell over half a million tons more coal and burn the same amount of refuse, thus earning or saving one half million dollars per annum. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has recently introduced a method of burning coal dust in the furnaces of its engines, and the plan appears to meet with entire success.

Why will you who are suffering hesitate longer? The days of healthful life are golden, and they are ceaselessly slipping from you. You cannot afford to doubt. It is folly to delay for ger to accept these facts and profit by them. Simmons' Liver Regulator is so simple and harmless and yet it has proven itself a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Bilious Colic, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Biliousness, and other like evils of a disordered Liver and Stomach. How can we find words adequate to embody these facts. They cannot be too often reiterated until they have carried conviction to every household in the land? Try it. The first trial will be satisfactory.

"I certifiy I have used Simmons' Liver Regulator in my family for a number of years for Sick Headache, Biliousness and Liver Complaints with great satisfaction. B. F. Tigner."
White Sulphur Springs, Ga.,
Nov. 10, 1876.

*Concerntated Food for Horses.*—It is known that the Russian and Prussian Goverments have adopted a kind of biscuit for horses containing much nutritive matter in small volume. According to *La Nature*, the biscuits are formed of the meal of oats, peas, and linseed. The various combinations have been studied with care, and a mixture has been obtained such that one kilogramme of it is equivalent to five kilogrammes of oats. It has been found that horses bear fatigue better and are more vigorous when fed with these biscuit than when fed with oats. The biscuits can be threaded together by means of an iron wire; thus a horse may carry his own food for four or five days. During the late war with Turkey, Russia, used 20,000,000 of these biscuits, and the results were so good that the authorities have continued their use in time of peace.

A foreign apparatus, shaped like a gun and about as long, has recently been devised for nailing down flooring boards. The contrivance can do, it is said, the work of six men, and the inventor expects ultimately to render it self-feeding. It is kept in position by the foot and knee, and the nail is placed, point down, in an aperture at the top of the device. It slides down to the bottom, and then the operator draws up a rod, and, by one downward stroke of this, the nail is cleanly driven into the boards beneath.

Vegetine.—The great success of the Vegetine as a cleanser and purifier of the blood is shown beyond a doubt by the great numbers who have taken it, and received immediate relief, with such remarkable cures.

Guilty of Wrong.—Some people have a fashion of confusing excellent remedies with the large mass of "patent medicines," and in this they are guilty of a wrong. There are some advertised remedies fully worth all that is asked for them, and one at least we know of—Hop Bitters. The writer has had occasion to use the Bitters in just such a climate as we have most of the year in Bay City, and has always found them to be first-class and reliable doing all that is claimed for them.

*Hausen* of Stockholm, has patented a process by which biscuit ware can be coated with so thick and adherent a layer of metal—copper, gold or silver—that the articles have every appearance of massive metalic ones, and can, like them, be engraved and chased. Prof. Schmidt suggests that the process is nearly related to the galvano-plastic.

### Grocers and Storekeepers

pay 3 to 5 cents a pound extra for butter made with Gilt-Edge Butter Maker. It increases the production 6 to 10 per cent. Reduces labor or churning one-half. Gives a rich golden color the year round. Sold by druggists, grocers and general storekeepers. Send stamp for "Hints to Butter-Makers." Address, Butter Improvement Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

No More Hard Times.—If you will stop spending so much on fine clothes, rich food and style, buy good, healthy food, cheaper and better clothing; get more real and substantial things of life every way, and especially stop the foolish habit of employing expensive, quack doctors or using so much of the vile humbug medicine that does you only harm, but put your trust in that simple pure remedy, Hop Bitters; that cures always at a trifling cost, and you will see good times and have good health. See another column.


# VEGETINE.

## FOR SKIN DISEASES.

Toronto, July 25, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—Having been troubled with a bad skin disease, breaking out into little sores over my face, etc., I was recommended to take Vegetine. I am happy to inform you that it has completely cured me after taking three bottles. I can highly recommend it to any one who is troubled with skin disease.

Yours, faithfully, CHAS. E. BUTT.

We hereby certify that the above testimonial is true, the man being in our employ at the time he was sick. Westman & Baker,
119 Bay st., Toronto.

## FIVE DOCTORS DID NOT CURE.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 18, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir.—I hereby certify that I have been sick for three years, unable to get any relief whatever. I have been under the care of five of the best physicians, each one giving my illness a different name. The first said General debility; the second, Female Debility and impoverished blood; the third, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia; the fourth said I was in Consumption; the fifth said Neuralgia on the Lungs and was certain I would never enjoy good health, so I concluded to give up doctors and commenced taking Patent Medicines. At this time I was very weak. I had pain in my side, back and chest, slept very little, and the food I ate caused me pain. I was a burden to myself and friends. I was persuaded to try Vegetine. A friend gave me a bottle to try, not thinking it would do me any good, as I had no hope of ever getting any better. After using the first bottle my head was better and I could sleep better. The next two, my appetite came, and I was able to enjoy my food. I have now taken five bottles. I have a good appetite and sleep well, have no pain, and am able to do most of my own work. I pronounce your medicine far ahead of any other, and can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully, Mrs. E. Allen.

## VEGETINE.

### RHEUMATISM CURED.

Toronto, March 29, 1879.

Mr. H. R. Stevens:

Dear Sir—I was troubled with Rheumatism in my knee and hip joints for nearly a year. I tried a number of medicines to effect a cure; but none gave me any relief. A friend recommended me to try your Vegetine, which I did, and after taking two bottles of it I found relief. I took four more bottles, and the the pains completely left me. I feel satisfied it is a cure for Rheumatism. Yours respectfully,

M. Allen,
6 Rossin House Block, Toronto, Ont.

VEGETINE,
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, Boston, Mass.

**Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.**

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
# PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD

It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1260 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address,
National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

## The Newest Music Books.

### AMERICAN ANTHEM BOOK.

With 100 easy and good Anthems, ($12 per doz.). By J. H. Tenney and A. J. Abbey. Edited by A. N. Johnson. The anthems are exceptionally good, and sufficiently numerous to provide two for every Sunday in the year.

### Dow's Sacred Quartets

FOR MALE VOICES. By Howard M. Dow.
Price $2.00. Per Dozen, $18.00.

This is a fine collection, which furnishes excellent material for bringing out the talent of the Male Quartets that can now be formed in almost every choir.

### The Deluge.

NEW CANTATA. By St. Saens.
Price in Boards $1.00. Paper 80 cts.

This is just the time to adopt a Cantata for Chorus practice, and the DELUGE has the advantage of good and striking music, and impressive words. Not difficult.

### Parlor Organ Instruction Book.

By A. N. Johnson. Price $1.50.

A complete easy instructor for Reed Organs, adapted exactly to the wants of those who wish to learn both easy light music and easy sacred music.

### Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

J. E. DITSON & CO. 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

# DIPHTHERIA!!

**Johnson's Anodyne Liniment** will positively prevent this terrible disease, and will positively cure nine cases in ten. Information that will save many lives sent free by mail Don't delay a moment. Prevention is better than cure. Sold everywhere.

I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Bangor, Me.

# SPECTACLES,

Microscopes, Thermometers, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses, Barometers, *at Greatly Reduced Prices.*

R. & J. BECK,

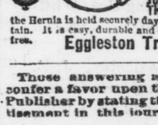
Manufacturing Opticians, Philadelphia. Send 3 stamps for illustrated Catalogue of 144 pages, and mention this paper.

DYKES' BEARD ELIXIR
A Wonderful Discovery. Forces heavy Mustache or Beard even on smooth Cheeks from 20 to 30 days. These cuts are from the original, and show a positive result from its use. It never fails to start a new growth. No possible injury to the skin, nicely applied and contains no poison. Prepaid, post-paid 25 cts. 3 for 50 cts. L. LEWIS & CO., Box 84, N. Paterson, N.J. All others are humbugs.

# SAPONIFIER

Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making **Hard, Soft** and **Toilet Soap** quickly. It is full weight and strength.

ASK FOR SAPONIFIER,
AND TAKE NO OTHER.
PENN'A SALT MANUF'G CO., PHILAD'A.




THIS NEW
ELASTIC TRUSS
Has a Pad differing from all others, is cup-shape, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all positions of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK the INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH THE FINGER. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.
Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

These answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal (naming the paper)

THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
# PENN MUTUAL Life Insurance Co.,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Net Assets, January 1, 1879 | | $6,309,589.46 |
| **RECEIPTS.** | | |
| Premium receipts | $1,054,861.11 | |
| Interest receipts, etc | 373,378.68 | 1,428,239.79 |
| Total | | $7,737,829.25 |
| **DISBURSEMENTS.** | | |
| Losses and endowments | $448,691.79 | |
| Dividends to policy-holders | 234,819.23 | |
| Lapsed and surrendered policies, etc | 187,357.41 | |
| Commissions, salaries, medical fees, agency exp's, etc.. | 163,058.42 | |
| Taxes, legal expenses, advertising, etc | 61,431.16 | 1,095,358.01 |
| Net assets, January 1, 1880 | | $6,642,462.24 |
| **ASSETS.** | | |
| U. S. 5 and 6 per cent. bonds, Philadelphia and city loans, R. R. bonds, bank and other stocks, worth $2,605,175.50, | | $2,413,901.70 |
| Mortgages, first liens on properties worth $6,239,200 | | 2,442,594.81 |
| Premium notes, secured by policies | | 672,158.51 |
| Loans on collaterals, etc | | 283,750.05 |
| Real estate, bought to secure loans, and Home Office | | 754,930.06 |
| Cash on hand and in Trust Companies | | 275,037.39 |
| Net ledger assets, as above | | $6,642,462.24 |
| Net deferred and unreported premiums | $80,110.41 | |
| Interest due and accrued | 103,472.83 | |
| Market value of stocks, etc., over cost | 191,273.80 | 388,857.10 |
| Gross assets, January 1, 1880 | | $7,031,319.34 |
| **LIABILITIES.** | | |
| Losses reported, but not due | $122,133.00 | |
| Reserve, at 4 per cent., to reinsure risks | 5,716,861.00 | |
| Dividends on unreported policies, etc | 65,819.38 | |
| Surplus, 4 per cent. basis | 1,126,505.96 | $7,031,319.34 |
| Surplus at 4½ per cent., Pennsylvania and New York standard | | $1,502,371.33 |
| No. of policies in force | | 11,189 |
| Amount at risk | | $23,678,033.00 |

SAMUEL C. HUEY, President.
EDWARD M. NEEDLES, Vice-President.
H. S. STEPHENS, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY AUSTIN, Secretary.
J. J. BARKER, Actuary.
HENRY C. BROWN, Ass't Secretary.

MRS. POTTS'
COLD HANDLE SAD IRON

ADVANTAGES.
A COLD DETACHABLE WALNUT HANDLE
ARE LINED WITH NON-CONDUCTING CEMENT.
HEAT QUICKER THAN OTHER IRONS.
RETAIN THE HEAT LONGER.
REQUIRE NO HOLDER OR CLOTH.
DO NOT BURN THE HAND.
ARE DOUBLE POINTED.
IRON BOTH WAYS.
THE BEST IN USE.
CHEAP.
FOR SALE BY
THE HARDWARE TRADE.

# HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)
CONTAINS
HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,
And the Purest and Best Medical Qualities of all other Bitters.
THEY CURE
All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD,
Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.
Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.
How Cough Cure is the sweetest, safest and best. Ask Children
The Hop Pad for Stomach, Liver and Kidneys is superior to all others. Ask Druggists.
D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. Send for circular.
All above sold by druggists. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co. Rochester, N. Y.

# EXODUS

To the best lands, in the best climate, with the best markets, and on the best terms, along the line of R'y.

# 3,000,000 ACRES

Mainly in the Famous
RED RIVER VALLEY OF THE NORTH.
On long time, low prices and easy payments.
Pamphlet with full information mailed free. Apply to
D. A. McKINLAY, Land Com'r,
St. P. M. & M. R'y, St. Paul, Minn.

## THE SOLE QUESTION

Is, what shall we do to preserve health? Our answer is: Keep your feet *warm, dry* and free from rheumatism, by wearing a pair of
JOHNSON'S SILK INSOLES.
Being thin, are easily worn in the shoes of any person, with great comfort. Agents wanted everywhere. Information by writing for it. Samples by mail for 25 cents. State size of shoe worn.
D. W. JOHNSON,
323 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

IF YOU WOULD BE PROPERLY suited with spectacles, apply or correspond to
DR. N. C. GRAY, Optician,
28 N. TWELFTH Street,
Philadelphia, Pa.

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# LANDRETHS' SEEDS

ARE THE BEST.
D. LANDRETH & SONS, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH St.
PHILADELPHIA.

GILT-EDGE
# BUTTER MAKER

This powder makes "Gilt-Edge" Butter the year round. Common-sense and the Science of Chemistry applied to Butter-making. July, August and Winter Butter made equal to the best June product. Increases product 6 per cent. Improves quality at least 20 per cent. Reduces labor of churning one-half. Prevents Butter becoming rancid. Improves market value 3 to 5 cents a pound. Guaranteed free from all injurious ingredients. Gives a nice Golden Color the year round. 25 cents' worth will produce $3.00 in increase of product and market value. Can